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TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

*Mass:*

State Industrial School for Girls:

TOGETHER WITH THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

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OCTOBER, 1867.

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## Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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### TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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*To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council  
of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.*

The Trustees of the State Industrial School for Girls present the Twelfth Annual Report.

The Eleventh Annual Report contained a "brief review of the institution, what it is, and what it had done during its first ten years." We will not repeat its history, but only refer to the close of the last year for an introduction.

Mr. Ames, Superintendent and Chaplain, was absent four months of the year, and returned only a few days before it closed. In his absence the Hon. Frank B. Fay most generously gave his services to the performance of the duties. He brought to the work great executive ability,—acquired by large experience in private and public affairs,—and philanthropic love, strengthened by work and personal sacrifice for others during the war. The mantle of his father, and the father of the school, who based all hopes of reformation upon love to the pupils, because they are God's children, and love from the pupils secured by trust and confidence in them, had fallen on him. Without trying experiments so new as to interfere with the general order of the institution, or making changes that would cause the labor of the Superintendent to be more arduous on his return, he freely canvassed all its methods. The spirit of economy had influenced the Trustees so far during the war, that necessary repairs had been delayed, and the constant

occupancy of the houses by large families for several years rendered a general renovation of their interiors essential to their preservation and the comfort of the inmates. Mr. Fay gave much time and labor to this necessity, and by his efforts, and those of Mr. Fisher,—chairman of the executive committee,—the families were carried through the time occupied in repairs and painting with the least possible interference with their comfort and daily habits, and at an expense so small as to surprise the members of the Board.

Having seen the inner working of our system, he could discuss it more freely, in some particulars, than the Superintendent, and he addressed to us a letter, which was published with the Reports of last year, containing most valuable suggestions relative to the management of the institution and encouragement to pursue the same general methods in the future which have proved so successful in the past. Beside the benefit of his recorded opinions, his experience has been available through his presence at our meetings, and his continued interest in the welfare of the pupils.

Mr. Ames returned from Europe in improved health and spirits, and with “increased confidence in our methods of labor, having found, by intercourse with earnest workers and friends of reform, and visiting other institutions, our system superior to others yet tried.”

He resumed his duties, encouraged by finding that long needed repairs and improvements had been made; cheered, too, by the assurance that the conduct of the girls had been good during his absence, and by continued proofs of the devoted spirit of the excellent ladies associated with him.

Beginning the year under such favorable circumstances, we expected its close would find the institution in good condition. We are not disappointed, and now make our Report with gratitude for so large measure of success in the past, and confident hope for the future.

Although many of the girls come to us with inherited diseases, or those resulting from neglect and exposure, regular diet and sleep, work, study, play, the practice of calisthenics, a remarkably salubrious location, and the kind motherly care of the matrons, has secured to the children almost continuous good health, and the families have had fewer trials of sickness

and less interruption of the regular routine of daily life than is common in other and smaller families.

Time is allowed for play, amusement and daily practice in singing, so that cheerfulness and joy may be restored to the young lives that may have been all too sad and weary before they found a home ; but labor, work, is necessary as an aid to reformation and preparation for the future. The good care and neatness of the houses give evidence of skilful training in that department, and knitting, sewing and dressmaking are taught.

It is not possible to find work for so many young and unpractised hands that will secure a return of profits. The minute division of labor, improved machinery, the low price paid and the perfection of work demanded, prevent our houses becoming factories, and force us to the necessity of teaching the girls those things which should be well understood by all females.

Many of the girls come to the institution without mental culture, or having spent much time at school. A part of each day has been given to the school-room, and, with the assistance of competent and superior teachers, very satisfactory progress has been made. We think the girls, after spending the average time in the schools, will rank with those of their own age in our common schools, in the important elementary branches of knowledge.

The library supplies the girls with books, and the practice of having one read aloud when they are assembled in the work-room, increases the home feeling, and is a means of improvement in general knowledge.

In our public schools, through fear of sectarian influence, almost exclusive attention is given to intellectual training, and it is too often assumed in their arrangements that moral and religious culture will be cared for elsewhere ; but we have taken these girls from their too often degraded homes, or because they were destitute of any home, and placed them in families. They need more than intellectual culture. Having been exposed to the most corrupting examples, and some of them debased by the worst forms of self-indulgence, they are to be reformed, converted, regenerated. The worship of God,—instruction in piety, religion and morality,—is their first necessity. That by purity of heart they may see God and call him Father, that they



may learn Christian forgiveness and self-denial, has been the most earnest desire of your Trustees, and they aim to have all the appointments about the institution produce a healthy moral atmosphere. Although the instruction given must not be sectarian, it must be truly Christian and moral.

A devoted Chaplain, and Christian women, with God's help, have worked and must work in faith and love, proclaiming the "immutable and indestructible maxims of moral rectitude, which no circumstances can affect, no sophistry obliterate, and by which all shall be adjudged."

Those sent to us to be reformed and made self-sustaining cannot remain long. Very few can be returned to their parents or the places from which they came, with safety. The Trustees cannot discharge them without anxious care for their future support. The difficulties and dangers of indenturing them are sources of constant embarrassment, stated so often in the Reports that we ought not to refer to them again.

The annals of crime, the records of the courts, the terrible experience of some of the girls before they come to us, indicate the prevalence of a vice that destroys the peace of families and corrupts the young. Those we send out, fortified with good aims and resolutions, too often meet passion and lust seeking entrance where the demons had been cast out; evil enters, and they are returned to us as weak and more reckless than when they first came. These poor girls are not to be blamed because all New England homes are not pure.

We have other girls who from mental or physical disability cannot be fitted for any employment that will give them support. They must be sent away either to become vagrants and perish, or to find homes in almshouses, and they are not to be blamed if almshouses are not always the most suitable places for such girls. The authorities are responsible for that.

The Reports give the average age of those received into the institution as being about thirteen years. The larger number are over that age. In the years 1866 and 1867, one hundred and forty-six were received, of whom thirty-six were from seven to thirteen years of age, and one hundred and ten were thirteen years of age or over, showing that more than two-thirds are over thirteen years of age, and may perhaps belong to the class



considered most difficult of reformation by the managers of juvenile reformatories. They may have been exposed to the influences of the street, or “have lost that purity of character which is woman’s shield,” or have been addicted to lewdness.

We do not wonder that the faithful workers in the school are sometimes discouraged by the difficulty of managing such cases, and seek for some improvement in methods of dealing with them, or that our Superintendent, in his last quarterly report to the Trustees, should say,—“I am more favorably inclined than ever before to such a classification as would be afforded by having one house devoted to the reception of the worst girls we are obliged to receive, together with those who are returned to us having fallen into vice or crime, and after a period of detention therein, under closer restraint and more rigid discipline than is desirable for the majority of our girls, be permitted to enter our other houses on an equality with them.” However they will not despond,—discouragement is but momentary. Faith and hope in the good to be found even in the “hardest and worst cases” gives strength for continued effort. Success, numerous cases of reform, and the gratitude of those who go out with new life to be useful and faithful in society and make happy homes, cheers and rewards them. We would not fail to commend their faithful service and self-sacrifice.

Remembering the success accomplished, we gratefully accept for them and for Massachusetts, the high commendation of the institution by the commissioners of the Prison Association of New York in a report made to the legislature of that State in January, 1867. When speaking of the juvenile reformatories of the United States and Canada, they say,—“If we might venture among so many excellent institutions to single out any that seem to us to possess an excellence superior to others, we could not hesitate to name the Reform Schools of Massachusetts; and of these we should feel as little hesitation in pronouncing first among its peers, the Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster.”

The farm has been as productive as in any former year, and given a better supply of milk and vegetables to the families. We would have the supply increased, with the addition of fruits, to meet the full demand.

There are obvious objections to modes of cultivation requiring large numbers of laborers. The quantity of hay increases from year to year, and is sufficient for a greater number of cows than we have, but the pasturage is not in proportion to the other land. There is an opportunity to buy about sixty acres of pasture, well located and adjoining land owned by the State, for a reasonable price, and we recommend the purchase.

The accompanying Reports of the Superintendent, Treasurer, Physician and Farmer will present the usual statistics and other valuable information, and with this are most respectfully submitted.

ALBERT TOLMAN,  
JACOB FISHER,  
DANIEL DENNY,  
RUSSELL STURGIS, JR.,  
GEO. B. EMERSON,  
GEO. CUMMINGS,  
FRANK B. FAY,

*Trustees.*

Dr. STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL in account with FRANK B. FAY, Treasurer. Cr.

1866-7.	1866-7.	1866-7.	1866-7.
To amount paid—			
For salaries, labor, &c., . . . . .	\$7,832 85	By balance of cash on hand, Oct. 1, 1866, .	\$4,339 11
fuel and lights, . . . . .	1,689 62	cash of State Treasurer, . . . . .	19,892 37
clothing, . . . . .	2,912 45	cash of A. E. Boynton, Farmer, . . . . .	659 24
flour and meal, . . . . .	3,330 08	cash of Allen, Lane & Co., knitting, &c., .	176 33
repairs, . . . . .	985 23	cash of L. M. Hills & Son, braid, . . . . .	49 00
furniture, bedding, &c., . . . . .	1,291 03	cash for articles sold, &c., . . . . .	79 02
provisions, . . . . .	2,151 30	cash of Kinnicott & Co., error, . . . . .	14 50
groceries, . . . . .	1,418 56	balance to debit, . . . . .	311 54
grain for stock, . . . . .	271 81		
transportation & travelling expenses, .	485 05		
fruit and vegetables, . . . . .	30 45		
medicine and medical supplies, . . . .	108 00		
Trustees' expenses, . . . . .	294 42		
miscellaneous expenses, . . . . .	2,730 26		
	<u>\$25,531 11</u>		<u>\$25,531 11</u>

1867, October 1. To balance, . . . . . \$311 54

(E. & O. E.)

FRANK B. FAY, Treasurer.

## INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

## REAL ESTATE.

Chapel, . . . . .	\$3,000 00
House, No. 1, . . . . .	12,500 00
No. 2, . . . . .	12,500 00
No. 3, . . . . .	8,000 00
No. 4, . . . . .	12,500 00
No. 5, . . . . .	4,300 00
Superintendent's house, . . . . .	2,800 00
Farmer's house, . . . . .	1,200 00
Six barns, . . . . .	1,200 00
Wood-house, . . . . .	400 00
Carriage-house and work-shop, . . . . .	300 00
Ten acres woodland, . . . . .	1,000 00
130 acres farm land, . . . . .	10,400 00
Amount of real estate, . . . . .	————— \$70,100 00

## PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Personal property in Superintendent's office, including library, . . . . .	\$350 00
Personal property in chapel, . . . . .	300 00
in store-room, . . . . .	500 00
in houses, furniture, fuel, clothing, &c., . . . . .	10,145 00
Produce of farm on hand, . . . . .	1,974 50
Valuation of stock, . . . . .	2,085 00
Valuation of farming utensils, . . . . .	744 00
Amount of personal property, . . . . .	————— 16,098 50
Total, . . . . .	————— \$86,198 50

## SUPERINTENDENT AND CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

*To the Trustees of the State Industrial School for Girls, at  
Lancaster.*

GENTLEMEN:—The Twelfth Annual Report, and the following statistics, I herewith present:—

Number present in the institution, Oct. 1, 1866,	137
received during the year,	77
returned from indentures,	18
returned from hospital,	4
returned upon recommitment,	3
returned having no other home,	8—247
indentured during the year,	61
returned to friends, or placed at service, time having expired,	5
discharged as unsuitable, from ill-health, incapacity, &c.,	5
discharged to parents or good homes,	10
over eighteen years of age, supplied with places,	6
sent to hospital,	3
now present in the institution,	157—247
received into school from its opening,	600
returned from indenture since opening,	84
returned from hospital,	13
recommitted,	6
returned having no other home,	13—716

Deduct excess by returns and recommitments,	116
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Leaving whole number of individual girls,	600
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Now under indenture, . . . . .	81
Delivered to friends at the expiration of their time, or who have completed their term of indenture, . . . . .	343
Discharged as unsuitable, . . . . .	53
Dismissed to their parents, or friends, . . . . .	49
Sent to hospitals, and almshouses, . . . . .	28
Deceased, . . . . .	3
Escaped, (first year,) . . . . .	2
Now present in school, . . . . .	157—716
Deduct excess by returns and recommitments, . . . . .	116
	<hr/>
Whole number of individual girls, . . . . .	600
Number of separate families, . . . . .	5
Present limit of accommodations, . . . . .	150
Average attendance for the year, . . . . .	141

Of the number now in the institution, there were born—

In Massachusetts, . . . . .	128	Both parents living, . . . . .	46
Maine, . . . . .	2	One parent living, . . . . .	77
New Hampshire, . . . . .	5	Orphans, . . . . .	34—157
Rhode Island, . . . . .	2		
Connecticut, . . . . .	1	Lived at home, . . . . .	96
New York, . . . . .	5	from home, . . . . .	61—157
Virginia, . . . . .	1		
Indiana, . . . . .	1	Before coming, attended school—	
Texas, . . . . .	1	For some time, . . . . .	126
England, . . . . .	4	For a short time, . . . . .	25
New Brunswick, . . . . .	2	Not at all, . . . . .	6—157
Canada, . . . . .	1		
Ireland, . . . . .	2	Attended some religious service—	
Scotland, . . . . .	1	Frequently, . . . . .	123
Washington, D. C., . . . . .	1—157	Seldom, . . . . .	28
		Not at all, . . . . .	6—157
Of American parentage, . . . . .	84		
Irish, . . . . .	38	Of those committed this year, when sent to us there were—	
African, . . . . .	15	Of seven years of age, . . . . .	1
English, . . . . .	8	eight, . . . . .	2
French Canadian, . . . . .	4	nine, . . . . .	1
Danish, . . . . .	1	ten, . . . . .	7
Scotch, . . . . .	4	eleven, . . . . .	6
French, . . . . .	1	twelve, . . . . .	4
Portuguese, . . . . .	1	thirteen, . . . . .	13
Spanish, . . . . .	1—157	fourteen, . . . . .	20
		fifteen, . . . . .	23—77



## Received this year from

Suffolk County, . . . . 12	Norfolk County, . . . . 8
Middlesex, . . . . 23	Berkshire, . . . . 1
Worcester, . . . . 5	Hampden, . . . . 1
Essex, . . . . 8	Plymouth, . . . . 3
Bristol, . . . . 13	Hampshire, . . . . 3—77

Of the whole number since the opening of the school, we have received from

Suffolk County, . . . . 167	Berkshire County, . . . . 18
Middlesex, . . . . 107	Hampden, . . . . 11
Worcester, . . . . 78	Plymouth, . . . . 13
Essex, . . . . 81	Hampshire, . . . . 13
Bristol, . . . . 57	Barnstable, . . . . 7
Norfolk, . . . . 44	Franklin, . . . . 4—600

Th peculiar work of this institution was designed to be reformatory and educational, and that in its most practical sense.

We naturally inquire what has been its progress in these respects the past year? How is it fulfilling its design? The attainments in study, the increased capability for household labor and sewing, the improvement in the general conduct of individual girls, and the marked increase of interest in religious truth, in public and social worship, and a larger number of instances of private prayer, give us the assurance of most encouraging progress, and of relative advance over years previous.

The health of the families has been uniformly good. Individual cases only of sickness have occurred, and these have been of a chronic character arising from hereditary disease. Some of these, however, have been of a serious nature and required much attention.

One of these, having been kindly received and treated for a time in the Massachusetts General Hospital, was deemed an unsuitable inmate for this school and was discharged. Another, affected with a scrofulous elbow joint, was, after several months' sickness, with great prostration, received into the City Hospital of Boston, and after a severe and trying period of suffering, having received the kindest attentions and most skilful treatment, has now returned to us, restored in health, with a grate-

ful heart, but with the loss of her right arm. We had anticipated her return for weeks only for burial in our little cemetery; but now, we trust, for continuance with us, till some good Christian family shall enrich themselves by securing the Lord's blessing upon such as befriend His little ones by opening their doors to welcome her to a loving home. Early left without a mother, her father devoting his life upon the field of battle for his country in our late struggle, and now, this present month, her only supporter and near friend,—a noble brother has been stricken down as a soldier at his post, with the scourge of yellow fever—her condition appeals to some of the benevolent of our State to adopt her as their own, and secure to her an education whereby she may secure a maintenance and pursue a life of humble Christian usefulness. A third, who experienced slavery in Virginia, and has been a sufferer for months, is still with us; but we hope soon to obtain hospital accommodations for her.

A greater number of changes have occurred than usual by receiving more new inmates,—seventy-seven; and by a number returning to us from indenture and being destitute of a place or home, &c.,—thirty-three. These changes have necessarily involved greater labor, care and watchfulness, and have also changed the aspect of the schools, the new girls being rather below the average degree of education heretofore received. The moral improvement, however, of these girls has been very gratifying; and from delightful changes in spirit and life which we have seen, we labor on, sowing the seed of divine truth, accompanied by constant watchfulness and restraint, yet sufficient freedom for action, hoping for the blessing of the Divine Master to insure the reward,—a reformed, renewed heart and life.

My increased opportunities for observation during the year in our own State, and intercourse with friends and reformers of other States who have visited us, inquiring relative to the establishment of similar institutions in their respective States, has led me to feel that it *is* exceedingly desirable that either private benevolence should be urged to diffuse its bounty, or that by legislative enactment and appropriation our present institutions for girls should be enlarged, or their number multiplied. Is it not evident that the number of reformatories is

far too limited to meet the sad and pressing demands of this large and increasing class throughout our country? We feel justified in assuming the position taken in this Report, by the statements of the Commissioners of the New York Prison Association in their recent report, viz.:—

“Our juvenile reformatories are the best managed and most effective institutions we have for the prevention of crime. But they are far, very far, too few in number, and need to be increased many fold. They bear no proportion to the same class of institutions in the various countries of Europe. In the eighteen States we have visited, the whole number will scarcely exceed twenty-five to thirty, on the most liberal allowance; whereas, in Europe, there are from eight hundred to one thousand, not counting industrial and ragged schools, of which the number, in some European countries is very considerable. There are, in Great Britain, at the present time, about 120 reformatories proper; in Prussia, 225; in Bavaria, 122; and so on of other states.”

We rejoice to know that public attention is somewhat drawn to the subject of juvenile depravity and juvenile reform, and we shall rejoice if we may contribute aught to stimulate to increased effort for this most important class, one so vitally affecting society in all its interests, by offering the following suggestions upon

#### THE DESIRABLENESS OF REFORMATORIES, AND THE BEST METHOD OF CONDUCTING THEM.

That reformatories for girls are desirable needs scarcely a moment's consideration. If houses of correction or reformatories are needed for men and women, and also for boys, as is confessedly acknowledged by the large number now established, but a moment's thought will convince us of the even greater necessity and desirableness of their existence for girls, in view of their more certain and complete ruin if involved in vice and crime, and of their inability, when convinced of their wrong, to reinstate themselves in the estimate of the community, and thus to secure its confidence, sympathy and encouragement, which are essential for a continuance in well-doing.

Facts present themselves to us continually, revealing the depraved condition of many of the youth of our towns and

cities. The few we receive, only illustrate the character and condition of a large circle of associates from which *these* have been selected—the large majority of whom are left to continue in their course of vicious association, corrupted and corrupting still others, and certain yet to occupy a place in our courts, jails and almshouses. Few are aware of the sad condition of many of the girls who have not wise parental care and restraint.

A physician of one of our suburban cities, informed the captain of police, as he was bringing two girls of this description to our institution, that, within six months, he had had more than twenty girls, under fourteen years of age, apply to him for medical treatment, for disease contracted through vicious association.

The opinion is also given by many officers that large numbers of girls under fourteen years of age, were already initiated in, and have been pursuing, this course of life, in Boston and its adjacent cities. Do not such *facts* call for the most serious inquiry how these, now exposed, shall be saved, and their influence for evil prevented?

The success also of institutions already existing, is an argument in favor of establishing a still larger number. However sadly philanthropists and reformers have been disappointed in the success attending their labors to reform *adults*, the testimony of officers and friends of the various reformatories, both of the congregate and family systems, for girls, is, that a large per cent. of the subjects of their labor, *have* been saved from a life of vice, and of burden to society.

This institution, established by this Commonwealth eleven years ago, for the especial purpose of reforming girls who were thus hasting to ruin, furnishes most decided encouragement for increased labor in this direction. During the past five years, since my connection with it, I find that one-fifth of the girls who have passed from under its control, as of age, have married, having homes of their own, and doing well therein. About one-half are living worthily, performing service in families, and elsewhere, not only having ceased to be burdens to society, but having really become workers therein. I could cite instances of girls, far advanced in vicious courses, who are now illustrating in their lives the lessons here received, of truth, virtue and piety. I now recall one who had been



addicted to the most vicious courses, whose life was such that her eldest sister, filled with grief and mortification, exclaimed as we walked the streets of the city in endeavors to recall her from her accustomed haunts of vice, "I wish she were dead," but whom we recently visited in her own New England home, in her quiet cottage, furnished with the necessary comforts of life, her husband a worthy mechanic, both of whom are members of the church in their village, leading lives of industry, morality and piety.

Another, whose violent temper, persistent disobedience and blasphemous language often disturbed the whole household, and who required the absolute physical force of the Superintendent or Farmer to remove, from time to time, from the school-room or the family, has now for many months been rendering efficient service in a family, securing their respect and confidence, and writing to us words of warmest gratitude for our discipline and forbearance with her, and words of hope and cheer, bidding us, when we are inclined to despond over the waywardness or wilfulness of any, to remember her, and the results of our labors in her behalf.

Another, who had fallen low, and mingled with all classes of the vile, was invited to return to her home on a visit, after leaving us.

The first greetings of her own father and sister were accompanied with the most urgent invitations to revive the associations of the past, over that cup of death which has been an accompaniment in the lives of the vicious, but modestly yet persistently she refused, and thus during the entire visit, amid solicitations and strong temptations, firmly maintaining her principles of temperance here acquired. Her voice, which had often been heard in words of blasphemy and songs of ribald mirth, we have loved to hear offering words of praise and holy song.

Others less initiated in crime, but whose dispositions, tendencies, and circumstances were such that they would soon have become curses to society, have been influenced to enter a higher and better path. One of this class, whose father was intemperate, and mother incapable of training her children, received into her heart the lessons here given, was changed in purpose and habits, indentured to a Christian family, greatly beloved by

them, identifying herself with them, watchful of their wishes and interests, recently married "the best young man in town," and is making for him a happy home.

Another, perverse, fretful, gay and frivolous, was reformed, indentured to an excellent family, stayed till eighteen, afterward worked in another good family, married the son and is now a happy, useful wife and mother.

Still another, "stubborn and disobedient," a constant trial to her friends at home, under the firm, judicious training of a matron of much experience, by the blessing of God transformed into a pleasant, lovely young lady, returned to her widowed mother a joy and blessing.

We have an increasing conviction that the success of such labors will be even *greater* in the future than in the past, as increased experience will lead to a wiser adaptation of means and efforts; also, because of the augmented interest in the *community*, as seen in a spirit of co-operation with reformatories in *carrying forward* the work there commenced, as the girls go forth into service in families, or take their position in general society.

There certainly is a growing interest and spirit of hopefulness in the community. The success already achieved, has, to a certain extent, dissipated the spirit of doubt, suspicion and coldness which existed a short time ago. This general increase of confidence in the community, will, like a more genial atmosphere surrounding these subjects of reform, tend to make the success of reformatories greater in the future.

#### HOW SHALL REFORMATORIES BE CONDUCTED?

The *family* system seems to commend itself as the best method, both from general principles, as well as from observation and experience. Divine wisdom, in the very constitution of society, as well as by its written law, has indicated the *home*, or the nearest approach to it, as the best place for training and reforming children. Children and youth need, for their training and happy development, a degree of freedom and liberty which shall allow the free play of their nature and capabilities in the unrestrained intercourse of parent and child, and of child with child, in work and play, and the *social* affections, that cannot be obtained in the *congregate* system, which



necessarily requires a more restricted or rigid method, and a regular routine of life with little variation or change, which is so desirable for children.

Individual liberty and freedom of action, under judicious supervision, is very desirable as preparatory to future self-reliance and self-support. A system therefore which requires *uniformity*, which does not allow free play of all the activities, which does not throw each upon her own resources and the exercise of individual judgment and freedom of choice under judicious guidance, will not as well prepare a girl to be cast upon society and to act upon her own responsibility amid temptations. As we find that in most of our penal and correctional institutions, many are not prepared for a transition so great, from close imprisonment to absolute freedom, so our children and youth are not fitted for unrestricted liberty in the community, without a previous preparation by the exercise of judgment, choice and self-restraint, while under the guidance of a superior mind.

Again, the family system affords opportunity for cultivating a spirit of self-denial and of sympathy with, and interest and fellow-feeling for, each other. It affords greater opportunities for acquiring knowledge for more complete usefulness hereafter, in being helpful in various departments of household labor, in *little* services.

But the *great value* of the family system lies in this: that it affords opportunity for direct individual contact, and that continuously, with intelligent, superior, refined, Christian minds, at a period most favorable for reforming and moulding. Who that considers the influence and power of a single superior mind over a community, will not readily perceive the great value of a system which admits of and requires the continued presence of women of the character above described? As surely as the truth of the proverb, "Like begets like," and, "As is the mother, so is the daughter," so is *that* system preferable which admits of the more frequent and intimate intercourse with the moulding and transforming power, in which respect the family system is evidently superior to any other.

Another advantage, in the family system, is the opportunity for the adaptation not only of instruction, but also of correction

and disciplinary measures generally, according to the disposition, habits and circumstances of each individual, upon different occasions. Every parent knows that correction and discipline, imperatively demanded for *one* child, would prove positively injurious to another, of another age, or of the same age, but of different temperament and disposition. If this be true of an ordinary family, where the children are of the same flesh and blood, and similar inherited tendencies, and the same early training and home atmosphere, then how evident the necessity for this individual adaptation of correction and discipline to girls who exhibit a wide diversity of natural disposition and traits of character, of most marked and diverse inherited tendencies and early influence and training, or lack of training. How evident that the *congregate* system, with its necessary machinery of life, fixed laws and necessary general strictness and uniformity of administration, cannot as readily accomplish the true reformation and development of these immortal youth, as that system which admits *varied* adaptation to the individual.

Correction and discipline cannot be apportioned as rations to an army, or diet to these children, giving to each like portions, but, as the physician deals not out to every patient medicine uniform in quality or degree, but adapts it to each according to constitution and present symptoms, so in these *moral* hospitals must the constitution, tendencies, habits and present symptoms, or varying moods and inclinations from time to time of each girl, be considered and govern the treatment. Our experience in every house and every year, adds weight to this feature in our estimation. A rigid system of uniformity we have felt would prove positively disastrous in some cases, whereas a departure from our ordinary course has not only proved salutary, but, we believe, *saving*. I am confirmed in my views of the great advantage derived from the family system in enabling the individual girl to come under this direct personal influence and discipline needed to save her from her sins and truly *reform* her, not only by *my own* experience, but also by the statements of that wise and veteran worker in reform of girls, Miss Mary Carpenter, of Bristol, England, in a conversation held with her last summer, that she had often found that her new and inexperienced teachers supposed that the ordinary

discipline and treatment, were securing a reform, when she found, by personal contact and close observation, that certain girls were wholly deceptive and hypocritical, had a fair exterior, and, by the general mode of discipline, were going on cherishing heart sins, which, when opportunity presented, would develop into outward and great misconduct and ruin, and by her direct instruction and peculiar discipline,—sometimes withholding all manifestations of approval in a marked manner,—and, by various means, seeking to bring them to a consciousness of their wrong state, and thus had brought them to humility and true reform, whereas by a *general* administration of discipline, she would have passed over just the tendencies that would have carried them on in a course of sin and vice.

Another advantage secured by this system, is the opportunity thus afforded by greater quiet and freedom from excitement incident to the presence of a large number, with all its attendant circumstances, to confirm and strengthen good purposes, inclinations and habits.

Again, opportunity is afforded by the smaller number of a family, for a higher tone of opinion and sentiment concerning right and wrong. The matron can more readily influence, and bring into sympathy with her in thought and feeling, a *small* number, and thus create a general public sentiment in the family, not only in regard to *its* laws and life among them, but upon subjects generally, and upon the ordinary practice, duties and relations of life, by this free and daily intimate intercourse. It is evident that you can bring into sympathy with yourself in thought, feeling and action, a group of six or of thirty, more readily than of one hundred or three hundred; and we all well know that the restraining, enlightening and reforming power of public opinion of the circle in which we move, is great, and thus, by a residence of months or years under the influence of such an elevated public opinion, the girls are not only enlightened as to right and wrong, but are themselves drawn into sympathy with it for its practice as they go out into the strife, turmoil and activities of life.

The public opinion of an institution, whatever that may be, will leave its impress upon the inmates. A student from a given school, academy or college, will give no doubtful indication of the tone of public opinion or morals *in* that institution.



The character and life will accord greatly with that public opinion.

As is well known, at one time such was the public opinion among the inmates of one of our reformatories, that a sadly large percentage, after their discharge, entered upon a course of crime, and became inmates of our State prison. The *system* was such, as, in its *workings*, to allow a freedom of intercourse between those who were poisoned by sympathy with a course of wrong-doing, and the absence of constant neutralizing and elevating influences from superior minds, so that the public opinion of that circle which they most strongly felt among their associates, naturally prepared them for a life of vice.

Our experience in regard to the influence of different matrons, and of monitors employed, has led us to notice the difference in the influences resulting, and effects produced, according to the public opinion created in the family. This simply illustrates the *value* and *power* of public opinion. So true is this, that in some unimportant things we can actually distinguish our girls as belonging to their respective families.

Finally and chiefly, an indispensable requisite to success in a reformatory, is a class of workers, whose natural endowments and spirit *adapt* them to the work. The standard of the family will be, not according to the *instructions* alone, but according to the spirit and example of the workers. The open Bible which the girls will mostly read, is the speaking eye, the placid countenance, the calm tone, the spirit of patience and self-denial, and the *works* of daily love, of the matrons about them.

The great agency in reformatories, as in the world, for *its* redemption *is*, the *gospel of God*; but the gospel as exhibited in the *spirit* and *lives* of the officers. Thus shall the inmates best read and learn lessons of honesty, purity, meekness, patience, reverence, love and prayerfulness.

Many, from their ignorance of the truth, and from their aversion to it, will not *voluntarily* seek its influence and moulding power; but if thus brought into daily, hourly contact with a mind and heart enlightened by and in sympathy with God our Heavenly Father, exhibiting amid all the cares, the trials and labors of household life, the *spirit* of Him "who came to seek and save the lost," the dullest and most ignorant mind, and the most hardened heart, can but mark the wonderful

contrast, and, in many instances, will be softened, moulded and transformed to a degree of conformity therewith.

As the father and mother in the family are to be a representative of God, in some respects, to their children, as objects of reverence, confidence, love, and obedience, exhibiting themselves the spirit of purity, love, sympathy, patience, forbearance and self-denying efforts for their good, the exhibition of which *do* call forth the exercise of these qualities in the child; so it is essential that workers in these reformatories shall sustain a similar relation to these lost and wandering ones, by the possession of a character and spirit in sympathy with God.

All this I mean in no visionary, ideal or *impracticable* sense, but as it has been, and is to-day, *actually illustrated* in the spirit and lives of some of the workers in our reformatories, concerning some of whom I could testify from personal observation, both in England and in this country; and the results of such spirit and labor have been manifested to us in ignorant, degraded, corrupted, almost *brutish* natures, becoming enlightened, changed, elevated; the lying becoming truthful; thieves, honest; the unchaste, pure in conduct and language; the indolent, industrious; the totally unreliable, faithful; the blasphemous, praying; the hateful and hating, lovable and loving; and these not in one or a few cases, but *numbers* in a family.

Let such reformatories, and so conducted, be multiplied, either upon a large scale, or in single instances, as at Dorchester and at Newton, in different parts of our Commonwealth, and many of our "waste places shall bud and blossom as the rose," and many hearts, thus saved, sing for joy.

Respectfully submitted.

MARCUS AMES,  
*Superintendent and Chaplain.*

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

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*To the Trustees of the Industrial School for Girls.*

GENTLEMEN:—There has been no marked change in the hygienic condition of the inmates of the institution for the past year. A large proportion of the cases requiring medical treatment have been of a chronic character, and from the want of suitable hospital accommodations, the necessity has arisen for the transfer of one or two cases of chronic disease to other institutions furnishing proper facilities for treatment. And this liability will continue until a suitable hospital is furnished the institution, and from the nature of the diseases most frequently presented for treatment this should be immediately accomplished.

No deaths during the year.

J. L. S. THOMPSON, M. D.

LANCASTER, OCT. 1, 1867.



FARMER'S REPORT.

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*To the Trustees of the State Industrial School for Girls.*

GENTLEMEN :—I herewith present to you my Twelfth Annual Report of the crops and condition of the farm under my charge.

The past season has been unusually favorable for some of our crops. Our hay and grain have been excellent, while our roots and vines have suffered from too much wet weather. We have cut over fifty tons of hay, and were fortunate enough to secure it in good order.

I have cultivated thirteen acres; three acres to corn, three to potatoes, four to beans, three to roots and garden vegetables. The supply of vegetables, I think, has been equal to the demand for the summer, with a good stock on hand for winter use.

It gives me sincere pleasure to show you a balance in favor of the farm, and at the same time I feel confident that it is increasing in value and productiveness.

Respectfully yours,

A. E. BOYNTON, *Farmer.*

OCTOBER 2d, 1867.

DR. STATE FARM in account with A. E. BOYNTON, Farmer. CR.

1866-7.	1867.		
Value of stock on hand, . . . .	\$1,900 00	Value of stock on hand, . . . .	\$2,085 00
of farming tools, . . . .	709 00	of farming tools, . . . .	744 00
of produce on hand, . . . .	1,787 70	Produce of farm on hand, . . . .	1,974 50
Expenses of the farm for the year, . . . .	2,122 49	Summer vegetables, . . . .	250 00
Salary of the farmer, . . . .	700 00	Sales during the year, . . . .	659 24
Balance to credit of the farm, . . . .	256 54	Milk for the institution, . . . .	742 00
		Pork for the institution, . . . .	185 64
		Labor for institution and on grounds, . . . .	510 35
		Keeping and caring for horse for institution, . . . .	175 00
		Miscellaneous work, . . . .	150 00
	<u>\$7,475 73</u>		<u>\$7,475 73</u>

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THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

*Mass.*  
State Industrial School for Girls:

TOGETHER WITH THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

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OCTOBER, 1868.

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BOSTON:

WRIGHT & POTTER, STATE PRINTERS,  
79 MILK STREET, (CORNER OF FEDERAL.)

1869.



# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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*To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.*

Another year's experience has been added to the history of the Industrial School for Girls, and while we recognize no great or marked change in the institution, still, progress has been made by the inmates, in a better appreciation of the advantages offered for religious and moral culture ; a greater interest in the domestic and industrial duties ; the expression of a firmer confidence in the love and kindness of those who have already done so much to render their future brighter, happier and better ; and warmer feelings of love and attachment for the institution and those connected with its administration, which will prove a shield of defence in the hour of temptation and trial. Most of the girls look upon the school as their home, where their past misfortunes have been forgotten, their errors pardoned, and where they have been taught, protected and loved ; and the holy memories which cluster round the institution will never be forgotten.

The Superintendent, Matrons and Teachers have been faithful, firm and energetic in their administration, and with a watchful care and sympathy have endeavored to cheer, elevate and instruct those committed to their charge, and although ignorance and a previously vicious life, present many obstacles to be removed, still, with a hopefulness and zeal inspired by a higher power, they have steadily persevered in their labors of



love and sympathy, trusting that time, with both precept and example, may eventually bring reformation and improvement ; though fully realizing that bad habits and vicious propensities are not to vanish in an hour, but are to be slowly overcome by repeated warnings, and that ignorance only yields to careful instruction illuminated by active sympathy, unfailing patience and enduring love.

For the past year more attention has been given to the acquisition, by the girls, of a thorough knowledge of housekeeping ; not only in knitting, plain sewing, with the like, but in all the details of household work, for we believe that girls who must labor for their own future support, with a good knowledge of this branch of domestic education, will upon leaving the school readily find safe and respectable homes, liberal wages and kind friends.

This course may not directly add to the receipts of the school ; still, as the great result held in view is, not only to reform, but to educate and instruct in such branches of industry as shall offer the best means for their future support, and with the great demand for help in families, we repeat our belief that girls thus educated will be readily employed, their services prized and their efforts liberally rewarded.

This plan offers no interruption to their obtaining a good common school education, but on the contrary will give them greater cause for perseverance, greater trust and confidence in their own ability and power, and although their future position may be humble, still it will be respectable, and may become one of confidence, trust and affection.

It will be observed by the report of the Superintendent that the number indentured is greatly in excess of previous years. From the earnest representations of the state board of charities, and a change of opinion with some of the Trustees, and considering the family in all its relations to the young, to be the best means, not only for reformation, but also for instruction in the great duties of life, it has been thought advisable to make this experiment, hoping that it may prove to be progress in the right direction. The plan is attended by so many circumstances beyond the reach or control of the Trustees, that the future can alone determine its success or failure.

We have been pleased cordially to welcome the advisory

board of ladies appointed by the State, and hope for great advantage from their co-operation.

It became necessary to employ a new Farmer in the early part of the year. Mr. Boynton who has had charge of the farm since it became the property of the State, being offered a larger compensation for his services, resigned his place last March, and has been succeeded by Mr. Frederick Whitney.

Without neglecting the principal crops, we have given more attention during the past season to the cultivation of vegetables, with some of the smaller fruits, believing that we shall be compensated in the improved health of the girls, and that eventually a respectable income may be derived from this source.

This plan affords partial occupation for the girls with an opportunity for gaining information which may prove of great value.

We have also purchased in accordance with a Resolve of the last legislature about fifty acres of pasture adjoining the farm, thereby largely increasing the supply of milk, which heretofore has been somewhat limited.

An effort has also been made to improve the quality of the stock, particularly of the milch cows.

Mr. Whitney, has been constant in his oversight of the farm and in the discharge of his duties, and we respectfully refer to his report for further details of his work.

But, notwithstanding the prosperous condition of the farm, there is one great and serious obstacle to future success, viz, a want of barn accommodation.

The present buildings are old, badly located, destitute of all modern improvements, and but poorly calculated to meet the wants of a successful farmer.

The great secret of successful agriculture lies in the free and generous use of the proper fertilizers; without such application success is impossible; with the present buildings all such efforts would be useless, for while an inexhaustible supply of muck is readily accessible, it is almost wholly unavailable, from the want of cellar room for storage and protection from the elements.

Again, the present buildings are wanting in proper room for stock, and the farmer will find it in vain to procure an improved

breed of cows, unless they have suitable room and care during the winter.

We are, therefore, of the opinion that the interest of the Commonwealth, as well as the success of the Farmer, require the erection of a new and commodious barn.

We have had much consultation relating to the facilities for extinguishing fire in the different houses occupied by the school.

Fortunately, in the location of the institution, regard was had to a supply of water for domestic purposes. By attaching a hose to the present pipes a limited supply of water may be obtained and readily conveyed to the several rooms in the different buildings. This has been done. But as before stated the supply is limited, and in case of drouth, when most wanted, it may fail, as the quantity was originally intended only for domestic purposes; with small expense, an inexhaustible supply of water may be obtained, also, for use in case of fire, and for irrigation.

Upon a general review of the condition of the institution at the present time, the Trustees feel additional confidence in the progress and success of this most praiseworthy undertaking, and that the public have reason to rejoice that so many have been removed from the regions of vice and immorality, clothed, protected and instructed, and have become respected members of society. The future is full of hope and encouragement, and the Commonwealth may well point to this institution as among the most successful of her public charities.

J. L. S. THOMPSON,  
DANIEL DENNY,  
RUSSELL STURGIS, JR.,  
GEO. B. EMERSON,  
GEORGE CUMMINGS,  
ALBERT TOLMAN,  
FRANK B. FAY,

*Trustees.*



## INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

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### REAL ESTATE.

Chapel, . . . . .	\$3,000 00
House, No. 1, . . . . .	12,500 00
No. 2, . . . . .	12,500 00
No. 3, . . . . .	8,000 00
No. 4, . . . . .	12,500 00
No. 5, . . . . .	4,300 00
Superintendent's house, . . . . .	2,800 00
Farmer's house, . . . . .	1,200 00
Six barns, . . . . .	1,200 00
Wood-house, . . . . .	400 00
Carriage-house and work-shop, . . . . .	300 00
Ten acres woodland, . . . . .	1,000 00
180 acres farm land, . . . . .	11,655 50
Amount of real estate, . . . . .	<hr style="width: 15%; display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"/> \$71,355 50

### PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Personal property in Superintendent's office, including library, . . . . .	\$375 00
Personal property in chapel, . . . . .	300 00
in store-room, . . . . .	250 00
in houses, furniture, fuel, clothing, &c.,	10,155 00
Produce of farm on hand, . . . . .	2,475 50
Valuation of stock, . . . . .	2,125 00
Valuation of farming utensils, . . . . .	971 00
Amount of personal property, . . . . .	<hr style="width: 15%; display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"/> 16,651 50
Total, . . . . .	<hr style="width: 20%; margin-top: 5px;"/> \$88,007 00



## SUPERINTENDENT AND CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

*To the Trustees of the State Industrial School for Girls, at Lancaster.*

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith present the Thirteenth Annual Report, with the following statistics:—

Number present in the institution, Oct. 1, 1867,	157
received during the year,	56
returned from indentures,	47
returned from hospital,	1
returned having no other home,	18—279
indentured during the year,	106
returned to friends, or placed at service,	
at 18 years of age,	10
discharged as unsuitable,	3
discharged to parents in California,	2
transferred by B. S. C. to work-house,	1
over eighteen years of age, supplied with	
places,	18
sent to hospital,	2
deceased,	3
now present in the institution,	134—279
received into school from its opening,	656
returned from indenture since opening,	131
returned from hospital since opening,	14
returned, having no other home,	31
recommitted,	6

Of the whole number received since the opening of the school, there are

Now present in school,	134
Now under indenture,	111

Delivered to friends, at eighteen years of age, or who have completed their term of indenture, . . . . .	274
Dismissed to parents or friends, . . . . .	45
Discharged as unsuitable, . . . . .	55
Escaped from the institution, (first year,) . . . . .	2
Sent to hospitals and almshouses, . . . . .	29
Deceased, . . . . .	6—656
Number of separate families, . . . . .	5
Present limits of accommodations, . . . . .	150
Average attendance for the year, . . . . .	138

Of the number now in the institution, there were born—

In Massachusetts, . . . . .	93	In Nova Scotia, . . . . .	3
Maine, . . . . .	5	Canada, . . . . .	1
New Hampshire, . . . . .	6	Ireland, . . . . .	5
Vermont, . . . . .	1	Scotland, . . . . .	1—134
Rhode Island, . . . . .	4		
Pennsylvania, . . . . .	1	Of American parentage, . . . . .	70
New York, . . . . .	6	American, (col.) . . . . .	17
Virginia, . . . . .	2	Irish, . . . . .	35
North Carolina, . . . . .	1	English, . . . . .	2
Ohio, . . . . .	1	French Canadians, . . . . .	4
Texas, . . . . .	2	Scotch, . . . . .	5
Michigan, . . . . .	1	Spanish, . . . . .	1—134
New Brunswick, . . . . .	1		

Of the number now in the institution—

Both parents living, . . . . .	43	For short time, . . . . .	37
One parent living, . . . . .	69	Not at all, . . . . .	7—134
Orphans, . . . . .	22—134		
Lived at home, . . . . .	81	Attended some religious service—	
from home, . . . . .	53—134	Frequently, . . . . .	81
Before coming, attended school—		Seldom, . . . . .	38
For some time, . . . . .	90	Not at all, . . . . .	15—134

Of those now members of the school, there are—

Of nine years of age, . . . . .	5	Of fifteen, . . . . .	24
ten, . . . . .	3	sixteen, . . . . .	27
eleven, . . . . .	10	seventeen, . . . . .	13
twelve, . . . . .	15	eighteen, . . . . .	3
thirteen, . . . . .	10	nineteen, . . . . .	1—134
fourteen, . . . . .	23	Average age, 14½ years.	

Of those committed this year, when sent to us, there were—

Of nine years of age, . . . . .	2	Of thirteen years of age, . . . . .	15
ten, . . . . .	2	fourteen, . . . . .	14
eleven, . . . . .	2	fifteen, . . . . .	16—56
twelve, . . . . .	5		

Received this year from

Suffolk County, . . . . .	22	Worcester County, . . . . .	2
Middlesex, . . . . .	13	Norfolk, . . . . .	2
Essex, . . . . .	6	Barnstable, . . . . .	2
Bristol, . . . . .	4	Berkshire, . . . . .	1
Franklin, . . . . .	3	Hampshire, . . . . .	1—56

Of the whole number, since the opening of the school, we have received—

From Suffolk County, . . . . .	189	From Berkshire County, . . . . .	19
Middlesex, . . . . .	120	Hampshire, . . . . .	14
Essex, . . . . .	87	Plymouth, . . . . .	13
Worcester, . . . . .	80	Hampden, . . . . .	11
Bristol, . . . . .	61	Barnstable, . . . . .	9
Norfolk, . . . . .	46	Franklin, . . . . .	7—656

By the above, it will be seen that, instead of an increase of commitments the last year, there has been a slight decrease. The numbers committed during the six years past, having been as follows: in 1868, 56; 1867, 77; 1866, 59; 1865, 54; 1864, 64; 1863, 69.

Perhaps some who are suitable subjects for our school have not been sent because of the operation of the law requiring the payment of twenty-five dollars yearly, by the town from which a girl is sent, and the town authorities requiring payment by the parent or guardian of said girl. There are instances where town authorities have exerted influence to have some other sentence passed by a justice, rather than to commit to the reformatories; and on the *simple* ground of expense to the town, youth have been sent to jail, there to mingle with older criminals, instead of being placed where they might receive, not only restrain, but reforming and saving influences. There are parents who will not willingly allow their children to be sent, both on account of their poverty, feeling unable to pay

even this small sum, and on account of the publicity given to the fact, through the rendering of our bills to the respective towns, to be scrutinized by the authorities, and commented upon by neighbors and citizens.

Another cause which may have contributed to diminish the number of commitments, is an increasing number of private schools and reformatories, and especially some of a sectarian or denominational character. I am also led to believe that the increased interest in, and efforts for the poor and neglected, by philanthropic and Christian organizations, churches and individuals, has somewhat diminished the number which otherwise would have been sent to us,—through kindness and sympathy extended, and places secured in private families,—and, *if this be true*, we think it encouragement for extending an interest in the poor and neglected of every city and town.

But, alas! whatever may have been done, it still remains true, that *large numbers* of children and youth are left to go astray, who should be gathered into this or some kindred institution or family.

The number of indentures, it will be seen, is much larger than heretofore. The demand for help in families has been great, and, some of your board favoring a shorter period of detention here, it has been thought desirable more fully to test the matter. Of 168 indentured the past two years, about one-third have been returned as unsatisfactory. One hundred and forty-two have been sent from the school this year, mostly under indenture.

You are aware that the board of state charities recommend that a much larger number be indentured; that our policy should be so modified as to indenture not only such girls as will earn their board and clothing by their labor, and receive in some cases a small sum additional; but that girls unable to earn as much, and perhaps unwilling and wayward, be also placed in families which will be induced to receive them, and train, educate and discipline them, by receiving a small sum weekly in payment for labor and care bestowed.

You also are aware, that other deeply interested friends of the institution, believe that, in the end, more good will be accomplished by retaining them here under the continued care, watchfulness, discipline and training of experienced ladies,

and thus continuing the good work initiated in their hearts and lives, believing that generally a period of *years* is necessary to break up evil habits and supplant them with good, that *growth* in a right course of life, is essential to its continuance, and that early indenture from here is prejudicial to this.

The following is the amount of work performed by the girls in the *Sewing-room* during the year: 3,846 articles of clothing, 8 braided mats, 134 dozen pocket-books, stitched. This, together with the usual amount of mending and repairing. We should be glad if there was more of immediate remuneration, resulting from this amount of work, but it seems far more important to keep steadily in view our great design, viz.: to prepare our girls, for *self-support*, generally by household labor. Hence they are instructed mainly in kitchen and household labor, together with sewing and knitting; still, we are now making arrangements to introduce work on a small scale, which may be somewhat more profitable. However, we can never expect to do much towards making this a self-supporting institution, and, at the same time, accomplish our chief industrial design, as great improvement as possible in household work and sewing, for the great majority know nothing of work when they come, and many are slow to learn while here, and most families who take girls on indenture are unable from the pressure of other work to give them instruction in sewing or preparation of their own clothing. Hence, with our present system of indenturing, it is impossible to teach ignorant girls all these essential labors of the household, and also teach them some trade or work which shall be pecuniarily profitable.

The order of life in our families, with some variations according to the season, and circumstances, is as follows:—

4 $\frac{3}{4}$	A. M. Kitchen girls rise.	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	P. M. Preparation for School.
5 $\frac{1}{4}$	“ Family rise.	2	“ School.
6	“ Breakfast.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	“ Recess.
6 $\frac{1}{2}$	“ Morn’g worship in chapel.	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	“ School.
7	“ Work.	5	“ Recess.
10	“ Recess.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	“ Supper.
10.20	“ Work.	6	“ Work.
11 $\frac{1}{2}$	“ Dinner.	8	“ Evening worship.
12	“ Work.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	“ Retire.
12 $\frac{1}{2}$	“ Recess.		



The general history of the institution, the past year, I feel, has been one of quiet, steady progress in its great work. Marked improvement in general work has been made by most of the girls; good progress also has been exhibited in the school-room, particularly in writing, reading, and spelling; an improvement in conduct and spirit, an increase in the knowledge of right and wrong, with many successful efforts in performing the one and resisting the other.

The health of the girls has been generally good, but few cases of sickness occurring, and most of those of a chronic nature, save three which have resulted in death.

Charlotte Amelia Taylor died of consumption, Jan. 21st. She came to us in July, giving indications of disease, but kept about until within three weeks of her decease. A delightful change occurred in her spirit and conduct a few weeks after her coming to us. She had been wayward and disobedient, and had passed through several painful experiences. One evening, at family worship, with a softened air and subdued manner, she asked the privilege, of the teacher conducting worship, of being personally remembered in prayer, that she might be forgiven, and become a true child of God. Her evident sincerity impressed the family, and, from that day, she had the respect and confidence of the household, and as she then entered upon a life of prayer and quiet obedience and uncomplaining suffering, till, at the close, she felt to commit herself, like the dying Stephen, to the Lord Jesus, we could but feel that the Lord, in his providence, had led her hither that she might be fitted for other scenes than of earth.

Ann Eliza Smart had been feeble for some time, but for only two weeks had she been confined to her bed. She died, of ulceration of the bowels, April 13th. She came to us in August, 1867. She was a poor orphan child,—at three years of age was taken to the Temporary Home in Boston, and soon placed in a family in New Hampshire, where she remained until a few weeks previous to her coming to us. When she had been here a short time, she expressed a sense of her previous wrong conduct, and desired to lead a different life. Her spirit of patience, interest in the other girls, and prayerfulness, was gratifying to witness. The family, with whom she lived, attended the funeral with us.

Hannah Randall, who was indentured to a family, in a town adjacent, last December, was there taken sick with pneumonia, and, being of a scrofulous tendency, she slowly declined. She was very kindly nursed there for five weeks. It was daily expected she would die. She required constant care, and, as they became worn out with watching, it was thought desirable to remove her here, which was done. She continued four weeks, till, after great suffering and weariness, she died, May 26th. Months ago her religious interest had been gratifying to her Matron, and her spirit of thankfulness, of consciousness of sin, of desire for forgiveness, and of love toward all, it was very pleasing to witness.

Our chapel services have been held on the Sabbath, and morning worship, during the summer months, with apparently unabated interest, and the truths here learned, and in their respective families, from day to day, I feel may, and to many will, be of more value than “thousands of gold and silver,” for thereby many will learn to depart from evil, to avoid the path leading to vice, crime, and ruin, and will become wise, both for the life that now is, and for that which opens beyond the grave. “Thy word have I hid in my heart that I might not sin against Thee,” said the Psalmist, and “Through thy precepts I hate every false way,” and such, we trust, will be the testimony of many who have here first learned the word of God. We do not forget that self-effort in the work of reformation is indispensable, that aid and sympathy also from friends and teachers is essential, but neither of these alone, or combined, will secure that Christlike character inwrought in the soul which shall result in a true reform of heart and life which shall be *abiding*,—a diviner sympathy, a diviner power is needed, and *prayer* to Him who giveth wisdom without upbraiding, power to the weak, humility and purity to the contrite seeker, will bring blessings to the soul immortal, of undying worth and beauty.

*Prayer*, then, we inculcate as a necessity, for each and for all. In its efficacy do we believe, and we rejoice in all encouragements and stimulants, from whatever source, to prompt us to its exercise. And upon every girl while here, and as they leave us, do we seek to impress it as a duty and a *priceless privilege*—while the sympathy and aid of earthly friends *should*

be sought and cherished—that to One ever-present, infinitely wise, good and powerful, may and *should* they look, daily and continually, for guidance and counsel, for sympathy and help, for pardon, holiness, and eternal life.

During the year past, our Farmer, Mr. A. E. Boynton, has resigned his position, and entered upon other labors, after a period of twelve years of very faithful and efficient service. His successor has entered upon the work with earnestness and fidelity, and success seems to have attended his work, as you will perceive by his report of crops just harvested.

The advisory board of ladies, created during the year past, by Act of the legislature, held their first meeting in the month of September, and will doubtless henceforth contribute, by their presence, counsel, sympathy and prayer, to the general advancement of the work heretofore shared only by yourselves, with the regular laborers of the institution.

We look forward to another year with hope and courage, designing to “Sow beside all waters, knowing not which shall prosper, but believing God will guard and nurture the seed sown, that it shall yet bring forth fruit, in many cases, to his praise and glory.

Grateful for your counsels and kindness—especially mindful of, and thankful for, the faithful and untiring labors of all my associates, this excellent band of ladies, our Matrons and Assistants, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

MARCUS AMES,  
*Superintendent and Chaplain.*

## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

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*To the Trustees of the Industrial School for Girls.*

With the exception of cases of chronic disease, which largely predominates, the health of the inmates of the school for the past year has been remarkably good. Rarely has there been such exemption from severe sickness, as for the past few months. But few cases of acute disease, and these readily yielding to treatment. The free use of a vegetable diet during the summer has exerted a most beneficial influence.

Three deaths have occurred within the year, two from hereditary consumption, the third from inflammation of the bowels.

No cases in hospital at the present time.

J. L. S. THOMPSON, M. D.

LANCASTER, Oct. 10, 1868.

## FARMER'S REPORT.

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*To the Trustees of the State Industrial School for Girls.*

GENTLEMEN :—I herewith present my Report of the crops and condition of the farm, for the six months it has been under my care.

The season has been favorable for nearly all kinds of farm productions. The crop of English grain is rather light, in consequence of the drought in July. The crop of hay has been very heavy, exceeding that of last year by several tons, and we have secured it in the most perfect order. Our crop of corn is remarkably good, as is also the yield of potatoes. The supply of summer vegetables has been nearly equal to the necessities of the institution, the drought injuring the pea crop and some other vegetables to some extent. Our vines have yielded well, while our melon crop has been excellent.

The supply of roots for the winter is ample for all the demands of the school, besides a good supply for feeding stock. The crop of apples is very fair, considering the limited number of trees on the farm.

I have cultivated thirteen and one-half acres; three acres to corn, three to potatoes, three to beans, four and one-half to roots and garden vegetables.

Several hundred currant and raspberry bushes were set last spring, together with a thousand strawberry plants, which are all doing well.

The products of the farm for this season, as given by the appraisers, Oct. 1, is as follows :

53 tons of hay, . . . . .	\$954 00
3 tons rye straw, . . . . .	48 00
2 tons bedding straw, . . . . .	16 00



3	acres corn fodder, . . . . .	\$112 00
450	bushels potatoes, . . . . .	315 00
15	bbls. apples, . . . . .	45 00
40	bushels cider apples, . . . . .	12 00
75	bushels oats, . . . . .	60 00
2½	tons oat straw, . . . . .	40 00
55	bushels rye, . . . . .	99 00
190	bushels corn, . . . . .	256 50
35	bushels beans, . . . . .	175 00
500	bushels roots, . . . . .	280 00
	Garden sauce, . . . . .	45 00
	Pop corn, . . . . .	18 00
Total, . . . . .		<hr/> \$2,475 50

A new barn would be a great addition to the farm, giving increased comfort, health and value to the stock, and also diminishing the amount of labor in caring for the stock, and enabling us to increase the amount of manure, and thereby adding greatly to the value of the farm.

A better class of milch cows seems desirable, and some change has been made in that direction.

Believing and hoping that the value and productiveness of the farm will still increase, I am,

Respectfully yours,

FREDERIC WHITNEY, *Farmer.*



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FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

State Industrial School for Girls :

TOGETHER WITH THE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE RESIDENT OFFICERS.

\_\_\_\_\_  
OCTOBER, 1869.  
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BOSTON:  
WRIGHT & POTTER, STATE PRINTERS,  
79 MILK STREET, (CORNER OF FEDERAL.)

1870.



# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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*To His Excellency the Governor, and the Honorable Council  
of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.*

In obedience to a law of the Commonwealth, the Trustees here present the Fourteenth Annual Report of the Industrial School for Girls.

The questions which still recur in the preparation of the Annual Report of the Trustees of the Industrial School for Girls are: What is the best system of education for such a school, including manual, intellectual, moral, and religious education, for the forming of habits, and the building up of character? and, Have we been carrying out that system? That system is best which best prepares for the duties, relations, labors and enjoyments of life. Almost every woman is destined to have a leading or a subordinate part in the management of the work of a family. Preparation for the ready and intelligent performance of household duties, the lowest as well as the highest, is, therefore, of the first importance. Now, as perfect cleanliness is essential to health of body and of mind and to cheerfulness, all the arts of washing and scouring should be early learnt and practised, so as to form and fix the habit of doing them well, thoroughly, rapidly, and willingly; and these arts should include not only the washing of tables and dishes, but the scouring of floors, stairs, windows and walls, and of clothes, and especially of bed-clothes and bedsteads.



These duties occur every day in every family. They should, therefore, be done methodically, and the habit of method and order should be insisted upon as amongst the most important attainments.

In regard to all of these we have the satisfaction of thinking that we have been successful. Our houses seem to be models of neatness and cleanliness. All the work has been done by the girls; and in doing it they have formed most valuable habits of industry in hard work. It is to be regretted that there is no more hard work for them to do.

Of mere household arts there is no one on which the health, physical and moral, the good nature and cheerfulness, and the happiness of all the members of the family so much depend, as the art of cooking. With this every individual woman who is to live in a family should be intimately acquainted. It is not an art requiring practice only, though this is, of course, indispensable. It requires thought, intelligence, and knowledge—far more knowledge than has usually been supposed, of the action of heat, of the nature of water, and of the qualities of the various meats, fish, vegetables, fruits, breadstuffs and condiments that enter into the food of a family. An enormous mistake has been and is made, in entrusting this important office to the unintelligent, careless and ignorant, in whose hands it has usually been left. The head cook or cooks of a reformatory ought to have knowledge and skill of a high order, and should communicate as much of them as possible to every member of the household. Boiling of meats, making of soups, preparation and cooking of vegetables, and the making and baking of bread should receive especial attention. And as most of the inmates of a reformatory are supported at public expense, and are destined to labor, and probably to a life of narrow income, strict economy in all operations is indispensable. In our families, a certain number of the older and stronger girls are daily employed in the kitchen, and are carefully instructed, so far as our means allow, in the arts of cooking. To give them larger opportunities it would be necessary to depart from the simple and frugal course which has been found best for the health and welfare of the children.

It may be questioned whether, when we engage a house-keeper for her excellent character in other respects, we should

not give her an opportunity of obtaining superior qualifications as a cook; the truth being that there are very few good cooks to be found.

Every girl should be taught sewing, as early as possible and as perfectly as time and her capacity admit; to make and to mend all her own clothes, and all that belong to the kitchen and the chamber; and, when she has talent, she should be taught to shape and to cut out all her own clothes of every kind.

Every girl should be taught to knit, as an economy of time, and as a resource in old age. Order and method should be observed in the working room, so that a portion of the time may every day be spent in listening to good books, to conversation upon them, and to the singing of songs and hymns. In all these particulars we may congratulate ourselves upon our success, though, doubtless, still more might be done.

For the sake of health, for the vast benefit to be received from working in sunshine, in the open air, for the cultivation of taste for the beautiful in nature, and as a means of procuring many necessities, and many inexpensive but useful luxuries, all the girls should, whenever it is possible, be taught to cultivate flowers, the useful herbs, the smaller garden vegetables, lettuce, tomatoes, melons, beets, carrots, &c., and the smaller fruits, strawberries, currants, raspberries, &c.

For the colder season, at least, when out-of-doors exercise cannot always be taken, there should be gymnastics and innocent games.

In this part of the girls' education very little has hitherto been done. There have been plots and borders of flowers, kept with more or less of care and taste, around or before the houses and the chapel, adding very much to beauty and cheerfulness. But the cultivation of useful vegetables, herbs, and fruits, however desirable and necessary some have considered it for poor girls who are to live in the country, has been considered by others so great an innovation, that it has not yet been introduced. We are inclined to think that an experiment ought to be made to ascertain whether a branch of instruction in useful and health-giving labor, now so much called for by the most intelligent friends of education in every part of the country, may not be added to those already given

here. Several attempts have been made, and successfully made, at the repeated suggestion of our physician, now one of our Trustees, to introduce gymnastics ; and in some of the families they are considered a very healthful and agreeable exercise.

In the school-room, every girl should be taught to read well, carefully, understandingly and readily. This is essential for every person, in every station and every period of life, as it is a key to all knowledge. Every girl should be taught writing well enough to compose and write, in a legible hand, a letter ; and to this end, the time commonly devoted to spelling may be given to writing sentences upon all common subjects ; spelling being addressed to the eye and not to the ear.

Ready reckoning, mentally and on the slate, in the small numbers which alone most people have to do with, should be made perfectly familiar to all. But most of the arithmetic taught in the common schools we regard as nearly useless to every woman, and the acquisition a waste of time.

Some knowledge of geography may be given, and a little of practical English grammar. But as much knowledge as possible of physiology and the laws of health *ought* to be given. This may be done successfully by having for reading books easy works on physiology, and by frequent conversation thereupon by the teacher, taking some little care to prepare herself. This should be done ; for every woman may be called to act as a nurse and to have the care of children ; and to expect one to perform the duties of these high offices well, with no knowledge of the structure and laws of the human body, is unreasonable.

The work of the school-room has generally been done satisfactorily. Very many of our girls read and write as well as those in the best of the common schools, and considerable attention has been paid, with satisfactory results, to the study of physiology.

In the case of persons who are to support themselves by bodily labor, most of the intellectual discipline must be given by the methods employed to teach the processes of that labor.

The power of attention may be cultivated by reading to the girls interesting stories, lives, or histories, and calling upon them to give an account of what they hear, and to answer questions upon it. Perfect attention may thus be secured, and

excellent exercise of the memory be given. All kinds of useful information may be given in the same way and with the same effect. The memory should also be cultivated by requiring the children to learn the words of the Saviour, and other appropriate parts of Scripture, with choice hymns and other beautiful poetry.

The powers of observation may be cultivated by requiring every child to notice carefully, so as to be able to do nicely and well whatsoever she has to do, by becoming familiar with the appearances of the common plants in all their stages and all their qualities and harmful or useful properties, by observing the forms, habits and notes of the birds. Books upon these subjects are proper reading for the teacher. The reasoning powers will be exercised by competent teachers, in talking and questioning about the lessons of the school-room and the working-room.

Order and method may be best taught by doing everything methodically, at set hours, and in exact and definite order, and by keeping everything in its place. Exact method, faithfully pursued through all the years of childhood, will form habits which will naturally extend themselves to the character, to all the thoughts as well as acts.

In these respects, the course of practical instruction will necessarily vary with the ability and character of the matron.

It is apparent from these considerations that our matrons should be persons of good education and experience.

For no class of persons are these exercises, which are most useful for all girls, so important as for the inmates of industrial schools, such as ours, most of whom are destined to household service. We are bound to give them the best education they can receive; and as they will be, most of their lives, occupied with work which will keep them at home and yet leave little time for reading, the best poetry and those portions of Scripture which teach the highest duties of humanity and the highest relations of immortal beings, ought to be so fixed in their memory as never to leave them.

For the moral and religious education of children, it is essentially and indispensably necessary that each one of the matrons should be a person of the highest moral and religious character;—kind, gentle, and patient, a lover of children, an enthu-



siast in humanity, a Christian. And her Christian character is to be ascertained by her life and actions. A cold, hard, mean self-seeker, an indolent self-indulgent sybarite, or a vain conceited self-sufficient egotist may make as loud professions, and be as likely to make them as the most humble, self-denying, devoted, loving and disinterested Christian. "By their fruits ye shall know them;" and for their fruits and not their professions are they to be selected.

The first element of Christian civilization is the Christian family. The informing spirit of the family is the warm, loving heart of a Christian woman. The great want of every girl who finds her way to a reformatory is the want of a mother,—a patient, tender, long-suffering, affectionate mother. At least we believe that very few of those who have been gathered into our Industrial School at Lancaster would have come there, if they had found elsewhere a home warmed and lighted by the sunshine of a Christian mother's heart.

In a Christian family the great moving agent in education is not precept; it is example. It is the kindness, self-forgetfulness, devotion, patience and love of the mother. It is life devoted to the good of others. Of precept, there is almost always too much. Whenever it threatens, it is apt to be excessive. When it scolds, it is always so. Finding fault with a child, in the presence of other children, hurts the feelings, moves to anger, and tempts to resistance, and, if often repeated, hardens the heart. A kind word, a smile of approbation for an act well and willingly done, is better than many words of advice and precept. Yet there are a place and a time for advice; and it does good when and only when it is given in a loving spirit.

In the character of the matrons the Industrial School has been signally blessed. The office of matron is one of the most delicate, difficult and responsible that a woman can be placed in. Her duties never cease. They go on year after year, by night and by day, Sundays and week-days, all the weeks of the year. She has no Sabbath of rest from them. Most of the children under her charge have no home but hers, and she can no more have a vacation from maternal duties than the mother of a large family of small children. Yet such has been the character of most of the matrons sent here by Providence that they have



usually been driven away by ill health only, and such has been their devotion to the children of their charge that they have almost always come back as soon as they were strong enough to come.

Children should be kept busily employed; and whatever they do, they should be led to do it thoroughly, patiently and conscientiously. They should be led to do kindnesses to each other and to their teachers. They can be taught that it is a privilege as well as a duty to help a poor brother or sister. But they can be taught this lesson only by the real, living example of a kind-hearted woman. Mere words cannot teach it. But the tone in which the words are uttered, the smile that accompanies them, and the kind and loving spirit which dictates them, can and will. And most especially the cheerful, patient and devoted life which gives an hourly example of the sincerity with which the lesson is taught will touch the heart and teach the lesson so that it shall never be forgotten.

An unwilling, compulsory performance of duty is not virtue.

“God loveth a cheerful giver;” and the happiest and most precious gift to a child is the spirit of cheerfulness. This gift may and ought to be made to every child. But she only who has it can give it. A querulous, discontented woman cannot impart it. A hard, fault-finding spirit will necessarily do all that can be done to destroy it. In the selection of matrons, therefore, it is not enough to choose earnest and conscientious persons; they must be also cheerful,—those who have learnt to rejoice in the Lord always.

Religious instruction should be blended with moral; and the guiding principle of such instruction is that great word,—SUFFER THE LITTLE CHILDREN TO COME UNTO ME.

The word and the spirit of the laws of Massachusetts forbid the introduction of sectarianism into any school wholly or in part supported by the State. But the instruction must be Christian. The substance ought to be the words and the life of Christ. The Sunday school is apparently, in most cases, the indispensable means. But the school should be, in its spirit and practice, not Jewish or sectarian, but Apostolical and Christian. Therefore should the matrons be Christian, to be judged by their actions and lives and the spirit in which they act.

Considering the fact that the children when they come to this institution are inferior, in intellect, in habits and in knowledge, to the average of children at the other schools, and far below in moral character, often hardly knowing the difference between right and wrong, truth and falsehood, their appearance in the school-room and working-room is most satisfactory and encouraging. To one who watches them from month to month, their progress from stupidity to brightness, from indolence to activity, from obstinacy to ready obedience, from slovenliness to neatness, is surprising.

We feel that a vast deal of good has been done here for body and for mind; and though, after all, some may be lost, many are certainly saved.

When children of both sexes, according to the usual ordinance of Providence, grow up together under the influence of Christian parents, they naturally have that fraternal respect and affection for each other, which is the great safeguard in the intercourse of the sexes, through childhood and through life. This fraternal affection and respect is wanting, at the very age when it is most needed, where a large family of girls or of boys is brought up alone. It is exceedingly desirable, therefore, that the little girls in our institution should be placed with children of both sexes whenever it is possible; and places are anxiously sought for all such girls as soon as they are in a condition to leave the school.

The predominance in number of these younger children in all the families has necessarily affected the education given. Enough is now done, in most cases, we think, for the school instruction; but if the greater part of the inmates were older, much more might be done for all to give a more thorough education in cooking and in needle-work, and sufficient time might be found for horticulture; and these three we consider the great wants for girls who are to live in families in the country; and there is an excessive, unsatisfied demand everywhere in the country for girls, as helps, possessing these qualifications.

More attention than heretofore has been given by the farmer to the cultivation of vegetables and fruits, and with very agreeable results.

At the suggestion of a legislative committee, we have, as an experiment, sold our cows, and now buy the milk necessary for

the institution. The change may lead to the rapid deterioration of the land under cultivation, unless we go to considerable expense for manure; and we consider the experiment as not sufficiently tried for us to express a decided opinion upon it.

The advisableness of a somewhat different classification of the pupils is a subject which has long occupied the thoughts of the Trustees; but with only our present buildings it cannot be easily introduced.

The Reports of the Superintendent, the Treasurer, the Physician, and the Farmer are herewith presented.

The Advisory Board of ladies associated with us in the charge of this school prefer to make their report to the Trustees only.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. B. EMERSON,  
DANIEL DENNY,  
RUSSELL STURGIS, JR.,  
GEORGE CUMMINGS,  
ALBERT TOLMAN,  
FRANK B. FAY,  
J. L. S. THOMPSON,  
*Trustees.*

OCTOBER 12, 1869.

1868-9.	<p>To amount paid—  For salaries, labor, &amp;c., . . . . . \$8,983 08  fuel and lights, . . . . . 2,336 00  clothing, . . . . . 1,267 00  flour and meal, . . . . . 2,190 00  repairs and improvements, . . . . . 3,336 00  furniture, bedding, &amp;c., . . . . . 1,321 00  provisions, . . . . . 2,022 00  groceries, . . . . . 2,227 00  grain for stock, . . . . . 419 00  transportation &amp; travelling expenses, . . . . . 481 00  fruit and vegetables, . . . . . 29 00  medical supplies, . . . . . 90 00  miscellaneous expenses, . . . . . 4,360 51  Balance to credit, . . . . . 2,816 54</p> <p><u>\$31,878 13</u></p>	1868-9.	<p>By balance cash on hand, Oct. 1, 1868, . . . \$2,345 21  sale of produce, &amp;c., . . . . . 598 16  cash of State Treasurer, . . . . . 28,934 76</p>	
		1869.	<p>October 1, By balance cash on hand, . . . \$2,816 54</p>	
(E. & O. E.)		FRANK B. FAY, <i>Treasurer.</i>		

## INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

### REAL ESTATE.

Chapel, . . . . .	\$3,000 00
House, No. 1, . . . . .	12,500 00
No. 2, . . . . .	12,500 00
No. 3, . . . . .	8,800 00
No. 4, . . . . .	12,500 00
No. 5, . . . . .	4,300 00
Superintendent's house, . . . . .	2,800 00
Farmer's house, . . . . .	1,200 00
Four barns, . . . . .	700 00
Wood-house, . . . . .	400 00
Carriage-house and work-shop, . . . . .	300 00
Ice-house, . . . . .	300 00
Ten acres woodland, . . . . .	1,000 00
175 acres farm land, . . . . .	11,331 25
Amount of real estate, . . . . .	<u>\$71,631 25</u>

### PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Personal property in Superintendent's office, including library, . . . . .	\$357 00
Personal property in chapel, . . . . .	200 00
in store-room, . . . . .	212 00
in houses, furniture, fuel, clothing, &c., . . . . .	10,180 00
Produce of farm on hand, . . . . .	1,539 65
Valuation of stock, . . . . .	800 00
Valuation of farming utensils, . . . . .	1,254 27
Amount of personal property, . . . . .	<u>14,542 92</u>
 Total, . . . . .	 <u>\$85,874 17</u>



## SUPERINTENDENT AND CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

*To the Trustees of the State Industrial School for Girls, at Lancaster.*

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith present the Fourteenth Annual Report, with the following statistics:—

Number present in the institution, Oct. 1, 1868,	134
received during the year, . . . . .	58
returned from indentures, . . . . .	46
returned from hospital, . . . . .	1
returned having no other home, . . . . .	13—252
indentured during the year, . . . . .	79
returned to friends, at 18 years of age, . . . . .	2
discharged as unsuitable, . . . . .	3
dismissed to parents or friends, . . . . .	8
over eighteen years of age, supplied with places, . . . . .	20
sent to hospital, . . . . .	1
now present in the institution, . . . . .	139—252

Whole number received since the opening of the school, . . . . .	714
Now present in the institution, . . . . .	139
Now under indenture, . . . . .	101
Delivered to friends at eighteen years of age, or who have completed their term of indenture, . . . . .	326
Dismissed to parents or friends, . . . . .	53
Discharged as unsuitable, . . . . .	58
Escaped from the institution, (first year,) . . . . .	2
Sent to hospitals and almshouses, . . . . .	29
Deceased, . . . . .	6—714
Number of separate families, . . . . .	5

Present limit of accommodations, . . . .	150
Average attendance for the year, . . . .	140

Of the number now in the institution, there were born—

In Massachusetts, . . . .	98	In Ireland, . . . .	2
Maine, . . . .	5	Wales, . . . .	1
New Hampshire, . . . .	4	Germany, . . . .	1—139
Vermont, . . . .	1		
Rhode Island, . . . .	1	Of American parentage, . . . .	79
Connecticut, . . . .	1	American, (colored,) . . . .	17
New York, . . . .	11	Irish, . . . .	25
Pennsylvania, . . . .	1	English, . . . .	10
Maryland, . . . .	1	French Canadian, . . . .	1
Virginia, . . . .	6	Scotch, . . . .	3
North Carolina, . . . .	1	Spanish, . . . .	1
Louisiana, . . . .	1	Swiss, . . . .	1
New Brunswick, . . . .	3	German, . . . .	1
Canada, . . . .	1	Danish, . . . .	1—139

Of the number now in the institution—

Both parents living, . . . .	53	For short time, . . . .	36
One parent living, . . . .	60	Not at all, . . . .	6—139
Orphans, . . . .	26—139		
Lived at home, . . . .	80	Attended some religious service—	
from home, . . . .	59—139	Frequently, . . . .	102
		Seldom, . . . .	31
Before coming, attended school—		Not at all, . . . .	6—139
For some time, . . . .	97		

Of those now members of the school, there are—

Of nine years of age, . . . .	4	Of fifteen, . . . .	30
ten, . . . .	7	sixteen, . . . .	24
eleven, . . . .	5	seventeen, . . . .	17
twelve, . . . .	10	eighteen, . . . .	1
thirteen, . . . .	18	nineteen, . . . .	1—139
fourteen, . . . .	22	Average age, $14\frac{1}{4}$ years.	

Of those committed this year, when sent to us, there were—

Of eight years of age, . . . .	1	Of thirteen years of age, . . . .	12
ten, . . . .	6	fourteen, . . . .	16
eleven, . . . .	1	fifteen, . . . .	18—58
twelve, . . . .	4		

## Received this year from

Suffolk County, . . . . .	24	Bristol County, . . . . .	4
Worcester, . . . . .	9	Hampden, . . . . .	4
Middlesex, . . . . .	7	Essex, . . . . .	3
Norfolk, . . . . .	5	Plymouth, . . . . .	2—58

Of the whole number, since the opening of the school, we have received—

From Suffolk County, . . . . .	213	From Berkshire County, . . . . .	19
Middlesex, . . . . .	127	Hampshire, . . . . .	14
Essex, . . . . .	90	Plymouth, . . . . .	15
Worcester, . . . . .	89	Hampden, . . . . .	15
Bristol, . . . . .	65	Barnstable, . . . . .	9
Norfolk, . . . . .	51	Franklin, . . . . .	7—714

The history of our institution the past year calls for devout gratitude to our Heavenly Father, for his continued goodness in our exemption from outward evils, serious disease and death. The degree of general healthfulness has been unparalleled, the voice of joy and gladness from health and buoyancy, has been heard throughout our homes through the entire year.

The general order and quietness, also, which have prevailed, have been very gratifying, and deserve our recognition. Each family has passed the year without any unusual or marked disturbance, save in one or two cases, where the return of old and hardened girls, during the absence of some of their matrons acquainted with their peculiarities, emboldened some to exhibit a spirit of disobedience, which was, however, soon corrected. It has been peculiarly gratifying to us that there have been no escapes, and but two or three attempts to escape, save at about the time referred to, when a sadly vicious, yet intelligent and capable girl was returned from indenture on account of theft, and by various devices, succeeded in influencing two others to escape with her from the school. Vigilant search was made, and, after a number of days, they were secured,—two of them from a disreputable house; but their associations had been such in their absence, that it was deemed unwise, in view of their influence upon others, to retain them in the institution, and with sadness they were discharged.

The spirit of general content, of love for their home and matrons, and desire for improvement, has been pleasing.

We are confirmed in our belief of the correctness and excellence of our system of *family government*, in distinction from the *congregate* system, and the system of forcible restraint by walls and gates, bolts and bars. We rejoice that the attention of the religious and philanthropic is more and more called to the subject of the reformation and elevation of the ignorant, criminal and vicious, and that an earnest spirit of inquiry prevails, as to what are the *best* methods of securing this end in the administration of our prison, correctional, and reformatory institutions ; and it has been a peculiar pleasure to assure the various commissioners from other States, where institutions of reform are about to be established, that *our yearly experience* is more and more gratifying both in the improved spirit and conduct of our girls while here, and in the formation of such habits and views as prepares them the better to withstand the temptations of life as they go out from us. The spirit of wise confidence and trust, together with a good degree of maternal watchfulness and oversight, allow large freedom of action for each girl, yet all the arrangements of the family, and the relation of each individual to it, naturally and necessarily reveal the *real spirit* and *conduct* of each inmate, so that *restraint* or encouragement, reproof or commendation, can be given to each as the individual case requires.

Opportunities for self-development, and for self-reliance, in work, study, and in various trusts, duties and privileges, frequently occur, and greatly aid in preparing the girl to assume larger trusts, and resist stronger temptations, and exhibit greater faithfulness in the enlarged circle to which she may go on leaving us. The knowledge of the different duties of house-keeping, of cooking, washing and ironing, and sewing, is of vast importance to the permanent reform and well-being of a girl, and I believe it can be better secured by our system than by any other, save in the ordinary smaller family in society, while many of these acknowledged advantages are more than offset by our superior opportunity for attendance at school, and the constant and most valuable intercourse of the girls with their respective matrons, and the superior moral and religious influence thus exerted upon them.

It has been objected by some that our system creates a disrelish for work, a discontent for the ordinary family, and a desire to return to the institution. If there has been more or less of truth in the objection, sometimes these evils have been largely owing to the want of a proper appreciation of, and forbearance with the girl in the family, unreasonable requirements and few privileges accorded; but we have sought to guard against them by greater familiarity with work, and by impressing upon their minds, before leaving us, the dignity and honor of labor, and the disgrace and sin of idleness and shiftlessness as well as of beggary and crime; and we believe *less* of this has existed than ever before. Many girls have been returned, but in many cases because of too early indenture, before habits of industry had been formed and evil habits broken up. My own opinion is (contrary to that advanced by some,) that a speedy placing out in a family of nearly all our girls is not desirable, but that the *systematic order of life, study and discipline here secured*, is of very great value to nearly every girl, and that it is a *misfortune* rather than a gain for her to be exempt from it. She never had it before coming to us, and, in most families, she will not secure it as she leaves us, for the arrangements of a family in busy life, with the necessary miscellaneous labor, interruptions and cares, prevent that close watchfulness and constant, diligent supervision, correction and instruction necessary; yet her previous neglect of it, and her wayward habits, call for and *demand* just the drill, discipline, watchful and kindly restraint and guidance which we can and do give. Unquestionably it is *desirable* to place our younger and less vicious girls in good families, as soon as they have manifested their true character and inclinations, and suitable places can be found. This we have done during the year past to a considerable extent, and propose so to do in future; but a large number of our girls are *not* prepared to enter ordinary families by an early indenture from us, because of their character, and the greater opportunity thus afforded to carry out their evil intentions, and also to exert a pernicious influence over children and others in the families where they may live.

Hence it appears that for both their own reform and future welfare, and also for the good of families in the community, it is important that girls who have pursued a vicious course infl



be retained here until it is apparent that there is a renunciation of former courses, and heart-purposes of evil, and some good degree of strength to resist temptation, and choice of an upright course of life. Some families have had occasion deeply to regret that we sent out some of our girls before they were more fully reformed. We do not feel it is right to expose them to such corrupting influences, or that we thereby advance the reformation of the girls.

It is my desire, with your permission, for the coming year, to indenture fewer than during the past few years, especially while a smaller number is committed to us. The pressure has been constant from families to secure help for themselves by taking our girls, and we have been ready to try the experiment under these circumstances to an enlarged degree. Many have done well, and given good satisfaction, but others, and far too large a number, have returned for the further discipline of the school.

The law passed at the close of the last session of the legislature, giving enlarged powers to the Board of State Charities, in connection with their Visiting Agency, and referring to the commitment of girls to our institution, seems to work injuriously, as it affords opportunity for escape, and also adds to the labor of securing the commitment of a girl to the school. The practical working has been, that there have been scarcely any commitments since it has gone into operation. We think the law requires modification. While hundreds are roaming the streets of our cities without proper restraint, exposed to well-nigh certain ruin, we desire to receive to our fullest capacity, that we may accomplish all that is in our power.

It is, perhaps, early to decide with reference to the economy of the experiment recommended by the Legislative Committee on Public Charitable Institutions at the time of the application for an appropriation to build a new barn, viz., to abandon the keeping of stock and purchase our milk, but, at the present time, the balance would seem to be decidedly against it.

Our supply of vegetables and small fruits has been greater than heretofore, and the farm generally has been so conducted as to be conducive to the comfort and profit of the various families.

The addition of several rooms by the elevation of the roof of the school-room of No. 3, has been very acceptable, and the

increased comfort of the school-room, during the summer months, has been a marked improvement. This, with the removal of the barns, and the excitement incidental to the labor connected therewith, will not, as heretofore, impair the elevating influences of House No. 3, but will afford the same quiet which the other houses enjoy.

Doubtless, much light is yet to be thrown upon the subject of the reformation and salvation of the youthful and adult criminal and vicious classes. We would be watchful and studious to catch the spirit of true progress and improvement, and ready to hail every suggestion which promises good, from whatever source. The joint education of the sexes in our schools generally, seems to be regarded by many as the wisest course, and the question is sometimes raised, Can it be wise that this peculiar class of girls should be isolated wholly? which suggests itself as worthy of further inquiry.

As in previous years, so again, the separation of the newly-received and returned girls of an especially vicious character, from the younger and less contaminated, suggests itself as a matter for consideration. Were a house placed at our disposal, either by private beneficence or State appropriation, we should not hesitate, at once, to introduce this feature, at least, of classification, and with high hope of increasing the present great usefulness of our institution.

Many of our girls are enfeebled both in mind and body, through the intemperate habits of their parents, and their prospects are thus beclouded. These fearful evils we are daily called to meet, and endeavor to counteract—and, existing as an institution of the Commonwealth, not alone to correct these evils with the few who come to us, but to aid also in elevating the general tone of society within her borders, to make purer homes, better men and women, and happier children, and, indeed, *successive generations* of nobler men and women, that Massachusetts may ever keep her true position among the foremost in labors of reform, beneficence and charity, we feel constrained thus to add our testimony concerning these evils, and to unite our voice with others, in earnest tones, for the suppression and disuse of this, the greatest of destroyers.

The harmonious coöperation in all departments of the insti-

tution, during the year, has tended greatly to smooth the difficulties of our life, and facilitate our general labors.

Grateful for the blessings of the past, we address ourselves with hope to the future, humbly imploring the Divine benediction upon our united counsels and labors.

Yours, respectfully,

MARCUS AMES,  
*Superintendent and Chaplain.*

P H Y S I C I A N ' S   R E P O R T .

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*To the Trustees of Industrial School for Girls.*

GENTLEMEN:—The sanitary condition of the Industrial School for Girls for the past year, has been very favorable; but few cases of acute disease, and no death during the time. It is a remarkable fact in the history of public institutions, that, during the fourteen years since this charity was established, and with nearly seven hundred different inmates, no epidemic has prevailed within the institution, and no death from epidemic disease. This fact speaks well not only for the location of the school, but also for the care and oversight of matrons and teachers. Hoping that the same favorable circumstances may continue, I remain,

Your obedient servant,

J. L. S. THOMPSON, M. D.

## FARMER'S REPORT.

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*To the Trustees of the State Industrial School for Girls.*

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith present to you my second annual Report of the crops and condition of the farm.

The season has been good for most of the productions of the earth, with the exception of corn, which is below the average. The crop of hay is not equal to that of last season, especially on the interval, it being badly winter killed.

The crop of grain is good, and the yield of potatoes is up to the average, and the quality fair, being free from disease. Summer vegetables have been remarkably good, and no lack has been experienced.

Vines have yielded well, with the exception of cucumbers. The crop of squashes is excellent, and melons have been abundant.

The crop of roots is unusually good, and a great supply for the school will be harvested.

Apples are nearly an entire failure, not meeting the wants of the institution through the fall months.

The crop of beans is fair, the drought preventing them to some extent from filling out, but the quality is first rate.

Strawberries have yielded remarkably well, and it seems desirable to cultivate them more extensively than heretofore.

I have cultivated eleven and one-half acres, one acre to corn, three and one-half to beans, three to potatoes, four to garden vegetables and roots.

The products of the farm for this season, as given by the appraisers, Oct. 1, are as follows:—

23 tons of hay,	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$460 00
2½ tons rye straw,	.	.	.	.	.	.	45 00



1½	acres corn fodder, . . . . .	\$15 00
435	bushels of potatoes, . . . . .	282 75
2	barrels of apples, . . . . .	8 00
35	bushels of oats, . . . . .	26 25
1½	tons of oat straw, . . . . .	24 00
71	bushels of rye, . . . . .	99 40
50	bushels of corn, . . . . .	70 00
40	bushels of beans, . . . . .	160 00
250	bushels roots, . . . . .	161 25
10	bushels onions, . . . . .	10 00
600	cabbage heads, . . . . .	60 00
2½	tons winter squash, . . . . .	100 00
	Pop corn, . . . . .	18 00
Total, . . . . .		<hr/> \$1,539 65

You will perceive by the table that there is a balance against the farm ; but it can readily be accounted for, when we take into consideration the loss of milk and calves for six months, also the great falling off in the amount of hay, the grass being sold standing on account of insufficient room for storage, and the crop also being very light. These items alone would turn the scale, and give a handsome profit to the farm.

I will present the following facts and figures to aid you in solving the problem of the economy of conducting the farm without stock, according to the suggestions of the legislative committee. The products of the farm the last six months have been \$1,539.65, which is a difference of \$935.85, less than the previous year. But the expenses have been \$803.86 less, to which might be added \$128 for grass sold standing. This makes the expense and income about equal. The cost of the milk and butter for a year is about \$1,200. There is hay on hand to the amount of \$460 which can be sold ; probably also \$100 saved for meal fed to stock ; labor also which will be unnecessary \$250 ; also \$140 gain for pasturage which will be included.

It will leave \$250 increased expense, to which is to be added the *great loss* of the manure which is necessary to the prosperity and successful cultivation of the farm.

I suggest as worthy of your consideration the draining of the thirty acres of interval land now used for the production of hay. The condition that it now is in is a serious drawback to the successful production of milk on account of the poor quality of grass grown thereon. If this land were thoroughly drained, as it can be, though at considerable expense, it could be made to produce double the quantity, and of a quality that would enable the stock to winter through in good and healthy condition, thereby being prepared to furnish a large supply of milk through the summer months, and thus add to the value of the farm.

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERIC WHITNEY, *Farmer.*

## STATE FARM in account with F. WHITNEY, Farmer.

CR.

DR.

1868. October,	1869. October,		
Value of stock on hand, . . . . .	\$2,125 00	Value of stock on hand, . . . . .	\$800 00
of farming tools, . . . . .	971 00	of stock sold, . . . . .	1,383 00
of produce on hand, . . . . .	2,475 50	of farming tools, . . . . .	1,254 27
Expenses of the farm for the year, . . . . .	2,528 66	of produce on hand, . . . . .	1,539 65
Salary of the Farmer, . . . . .	700 00	Fruit and vegetables, . . . . .	400 00
		Sales during the year, . . . . .	841 66
		Milk for institution, . . . . .	588 00
		Pork for institution, . . . . .	280 00
		Keeping and caring for horse, . . . . .	175 00
		Rent of pasture, . . . . .	130 00
		Labor for institution, . . . . .	925 00
		Balance against farm, . . . . .	483 85
	\$8,800 43		\$8,800 43

FREDERIC WHITNEY, Farmer.

<sup>15</sup>  
~~FOURTEENTH~~ ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

State Industrial School for Girls:

TOGETHER WITH THE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE RESIDENT OFFICERS.

*Mass.*  
      

                      
OCTOBER, 1870.  
                    

BOSTON:

WRIGHT & POTTER, STATE PRINTERS,  
79 MILK STREET (CORNER OF FEDERAL).

1871.





# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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*To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council of  
the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.*

The Trustees of the Industrial School for Girls beg respectfully to present their Annual Report for the year ending September 30, A. D. 1870.

We have endeavored during the past year to carry out the design of the institution in the same spirit and with the same zeal which has animated our predecessors in the trust. The School has proved a success, and not less so, we hope, during the past year than before. We have no change to propose, either in its character or administration.

We wish, therefore, we could close by simply referring you to the accompanying annual reports of our officers, but justice to ourselves and the State, which founded the School, compels us to answer charges made against us by the Board of State Charities in their last report.

Permit us, then, briefly to state the design and character of this institution as established by the State, that ignorance in quarters where it should not exist may be done away, and that we, who have so long served the State in this trust, may be freed from the unjust and severe charges to which we have referred.

We quote the following from an original copy of our by-laws, approved by the governor and council :—

“The intention of the State government, and of the benevolent individuals who have contributed to the establishment of this institution, is to secure a *home* and a *school* for such girls as may be presented to the magistrates of the State, appointed for that purpose, as vagrants, perversely obstinate, deprived of the control and culture of their natural guardians, or guilty of petty offences, and exposed to a life of crime and wretchedness.

“For such young persons it is proposed to provide, not a prison for their restraint and correction, but a family school, where, under the firm but kind discipline of a judicious home, they shall be carefully instructed in all the branches of a good education; their moral affections be developed and cultivated by the example and affectionate care of one who shall hold the relation of a mother to them; be instructed in useful and appropriate forms of female industry; and, in short, be fitted to become virtuous and happy members of society, and to take respectable positions in such relations in life as Providence shall hereafter mark out for them.

“It is to be distinctly understood, that the institution is not to be considered a *place of punishment*, or its subjects as criminals. It is to be an inviting refuge, into which the exposed may be gathered, to be saved from a course which would inevitably end in penal confinement, irretrievable ruin, or hopeless degradation.

“The inmates are to be considered hopeful and promising subjects of appropriate culture, and to be instructed and watched over with the care and kindness which their peculiar exposures demand, and with the confidence which youth should ever inspire.”

From this it appears that there are certain peculiarities in our institution. It is for *girls*, of *tender age*, who, though regularly committed, are not necessarily vicious, but who are for the most part only without proper protection, and therefore exposed; and its *system* and *discipline* is that of the *family*. It is not penal in its character but preventive, and hence, early in its history the name was changed by the legislature from “Reform” to “Industrial” School, as better expressing its character and the class of its inmates.

The management of the School has been in the hands of seven gentlemen, appointed from time to time by the executive, with the expression of the fullest confidence in their wisdom and integrity.

The result of what was at first an experiment, has proved the wisdom of its founders, and has established the School in

the foremost rank among the benevolent institutions of the land. The Report of the Commissioners of the Prison Association of New York, on the prisons and reformatories of the United States and Canada, made to the legislature of New York in January, 1867, thus speaks of our School :—

“If we might venture, among so many excellent institutions, to single out any that seem to us to possess an excellence superior to the others, we could not hesitate to name the reform schools of Massachusetts; and of these, we should feel as little hesitation in pronouncing first among its peers the Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster.”

While we are ready to admit that the work might have been better done, and even that there may be a better way of conducting the school, we feel sure that under the system adopted by the State, and still carried out, there has been much success in a difficult work.

Three of the present seven Trustees have been interested in the School from the beginning, and others have served for many years, giving their time and labor gratuitously to the work. They have become deeply interested in the School, and feel that they are far better judges of its wants than any others, with less experience, can possibly be. The management was entirely in the hands of the Trustees, and they felt the responsibility to be also wholly theirs.

Under these circumstances, it should not surprise you that they looked with distrust and fear upon proposed radical changes, and felt constrained to resist all interference from whatsoever quarter, until relieved from their responsibility by legislative enactment.

This will explain our attitude towards the Board of State Charities, of which they complain in their report. The charges made against us in their report are grossly misstated, and arise chiefly from ignorance of the case, such as we hope may not continue to manifest itself in their supervision of the School.

We shall not reply at length to the grave charge that the Trustees have always trained their wards to a course of deceit. This charge is made by the Chairman of the Board of State Charities, who assumes to be the absolute judge, both of systems

and morals, and unhesitatingly condemns the policy pursued by all the gentlemen who, with the entire confidence of the executive, have managed the School from the beginning.

Suffice it to say, that the charge was elaborately and vehemently made before the Committee on Public Charitable Institutions of the last legislature, and failed to draw from them any expression of disapproval of our course, or any proposal for a change. On the contrary, the committee afterwards visited the School and expressed their very great satisfaction in its condition. So much as to the general charge.

Permit us now to quote the words of the report of the Board of State Charities, at page cix, where they undertake to say to what consequences our system has led. They say, "It has led to a sort of Star Chamber process, by which a single Trustee can convey a girl secretly to the School, without her knowing whither she is going, and imprison her there."

This is simply untrue. A Trustee cannot do it, as this power is vested only in judges of probate and commissioners appointed for the purpose.\*

They also say, "It leads to the practice of smuggling the girl out of the School and placing her beyond reach and knowledge of her friends."

This is also untrue. No girl has ever been *smuggled* from the School; the Trustees, who alone have the power, have also but one way of putting out their wards, *i. e.* that by indenture as provided by the State, and therefore *legitimate*; and they have never sought to place them beyond the reach of any but their enemies.

Again they say, "It leads to attempts to conceal the place of residence by various devices inconsistent with an open and fearless administration."

This is somewhat identical with the previous clause and needs no other notice than this, that we are compelled to use our own judgment in determining what constitutes an open and fearless administration of our trust.

Again they say, "It leads to resistance of all attempts to have women upon the board of administration."

\* One member of the Board has committed girls to the School in his character of Commissioner, which office he held several years before becoming trustee.



At first sight it would seem very natural that a school for girls should have female trustees, but there are reasons for believing that the present arrangement of male trustees, assisted by an advisory board of women, is the better. The houses are already under the charge of women who, from consecration to the work, are better fitted to fulfil the trust than any of whatever social position or intellectual power, who might be found willing to give to it a little time and a little thought taken from the legitimate duties of their households. There are duties also devolving upon the Trustees, some of which ladies would find extremely disagreeable, and others which they would be unable to perform.

Our reasons for objecting to a change in the administration of the School have been so weighty as to prevail with the committee of the legislature for two consecutive years, although every argument, masculine and feminine, was urged in its favor.

They further say, "It leads to such treatment of the advisory board of ladies as practically defeats the object of their appointment."

We can only say that our relations with those ladies are and have been from the first entirely pleasant and satisfactory.\* We know not to what the report refers. They have always been notified of the days of our meetings, have frequently been present, and have been encouraged to advise us of any desirable change. That little advice has been given is owing to the fact, as they say in their first report, that they are satisfied with the management of the experienced and devoted women who now have charge of the individual houses. In confirmation of our statement we beg to refer to their annual report herewith.

And finally, we are charged with wishing to escape the supervision of the central board.

In the face of such treatment, is this to be wondered at?

Your Excellency, when we accepted the position of Trustees at Lancaster, we supposed we were to have the control of the School, that the responsibility rested wholly upon us, and that we were answerable only to the power which appointed us. We

\* Extract from first annual report of the Advisory Board,—“We thank you for your cordial acceptance of our Board as co-workers with you, expressed to us personally, and especially by your official action at your quarterly meeting in September, communicated to us by your Secretary.”



have given our time to this work and have become deeply interested in it, but since the appointment of the Board of State Charities we have not only had our own work to do but have been obliged to contend for the very privilege of doing it in the way which long experience has taught us to be the best and which has resulted in great success.

Through the influence of the Board our work has been made more and more difficult. To obtain the committal of a child is now a lengthy process, and so encumbered that it must sometimes defeat the efforts of those who have her interest most at heart.

The process of indenturing is now such as to cause a delay which allows the opportunity to pass. And a general agent, with no personal knowledge of the girl, is appointed to visit her, whose legal guardians we are. These are great changes and indicate less confidence on the part of the State than our commissions seem to warrant.

If the best interest of the School is subserved by these changes of responsibility, we heartily say Amen, but we ourselves, seven in number, have felt that we did not give sufficient time to the affairs of the School. How, then, can five men, appointed also by the same power, upon whose time there are other great claims, be able to supervise not only our school but all the State charitable institutions? If the *experiment* of a central board, deemed by themselves a necessity, is to prove a success, we believe that nothing will so much conduce to that result as the carrying out of a proposal made at the last session of the legislature, *that said board be composed of one trustee from each of the State institutions, with two or three men of experience appointed at large.*

This would at least insure the presence of one man conversant with the peculiar needs of each institution, and might relieve gentlemen appointed by you of a disagreeable and unexpected task, such as the unjust censure of the Board of State Charities has forced upon us.

The Board also charge us, on page cviii of their report, with evading compliance with the law, on the ground that it *did not embody the sense of the legislature, but was passed by mistake.* This is another mistaken inference. It was not at all on this ground that we declined to give them information

which they wished, but because we could not find any law *compelling* us to do so, and we were unwilling to do what we felt might be an injury to our wards.

We could not consider ourselves absolved from keeping a *law*, though it were hurried through at the end of the session, though a promise were unfulfilled, and though the attention of its chief opposers were carefully diverted during its passage.

There is one subject treated somewhat at length by the Board of State Charities which has for a long time caused us anxiety, and with which we, as well as our advisory board, have been much exercised, *i. e.* the mixing together of innocent and vicious girls. As far as possible, by impressing upon the Commissioners the fact that our School is not intended for the latter class, as the change of name made by the State clearly indicates, and by exercising our legal right of discharging those whom we have found to be unfit for the School, we have remedied the evil. Proper care on the part of the Commissioners would very much relieve us of this drawback to the usefulness of the School.

We deprecate the necessity which has forced us to defend ourselves from unjust attacks.

RUSSELL STURGIS, JR.,  
DANIEL DENNY,  
GEORGE CUMMINGS,  
GEO. B. EMERSON,  
FRANK B. FAY,\*  
ALBERT TOLMAN,  
J. L. S. THOMPSON,

*Trustees.*

\* FRANK B. FAY dissents from that part of the Report relating to female trustees, as he has always favored such an appointment.

## REPORT OF THE ADVISORY BOARD.

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*To the Trustees of the State Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster.*

GENTLEMEN :—Since our appointment on the Advisory Board we have given much thought and such attention as has been in our power to the condition of the School under your care. Two of our number have frequently visited it and have even spent some weeks in the establishment. These ladies have communicated freely with the Superintendent, Matrons and pupils. We have all conferred together, repeatedly, and we are happy to state that you have from time to time solicited from us a more full and free expression of opinion.

It is not strange that some embarrassment on our part has arisen from an imperfect understanding of the extent of our commission, and of the powers conferred upon us, and we have been very desirous not to interfere rashly with measures which are the result of your careful study and long experience in this branch of the great and difficult work of reform.

Under these circumstances it may have appeared to you, as it has to others, that we have been less efficient in our official character than could be desired and was anticipated. For your forbearance with us in this apparent inactivity we thank you. Yet we believe that we may without improper assumption say that the objects sought for in the creation of the Advisory Board have been to some extent answered.

We have occasionally made suggestions to you, but we have not considered ourselves obliged by the conditions of the Act of our appointment to make written reports, or to come before the public with any statements whatever. Nevertheless, for reasons which we deem sufficient, we embrace this opportunity to

express our belief that amid many difficulties and discouragements on the part of those to whom the State long ago entrusted the care of the School, it is steadily and surely accomplishing the object of its establishment, and that through its instrumentality many young women have been saved to society who but for its benign influences would have been utterly lost and have become the cause of moral ruin to many around them. And who is able to compute the difference between the influence of the “virtuous woman whose price is far above rubies,” and the contamination of the evil example of her “who forsaketh the guide of her youth and forgetteth the covenant of her God whose house inclineth unto death and her path unto the dead.”

We should do injustice to the feeling of our hearts should we fail to acknowledge gratefully the cordial sympathy with which we have been constantly met by the ladies connected with the institution, and we congratulate you on your good fortune in securing the assistance of a band of women so capable, conscientious and self-sacrificing. Carrying, as they almost universally do into their work, a missionary spirit equal to that which sends so many to labor amongst the heathen in distant lands, they develop a fertility of resources and a practical wisdom in meeting the various exigencies of their position which compels us to feel that we must look to them for many of our best suggestions.

In conclusion, we tender you our thanks for the cordial courtesy you have extended to us, and with sincere regard and respect, we subscribe ourselves your friends.

R. I. HOWLAND, *of New Bedford.*  
ELIZABETH FISHER, *of Lancaster.*  
MARY A. FAY, *of Worcester.*

NEW BEDFORD, October 6, 1870.

DR. STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL in account with FRANK B. FAY, Treasurer. CR.

1869-70.	To amount paid—	1869.	Oct. 1,	By balance on hand,	6 54
	State Treasurer, balance,	\$2,816 54		cash received of State Treasurer,	,694 20
	State Treasurer, collections,	2,238 84		cash received of State Treasurer, in ad-	000 00
	State Treasurer, collections,	4,984 60		vance,	62 85
	For salaries, labor, &c.,	9,055 19		cash received for labor of girls,	238 84
	clothing,	2,197 02		cash received by towns for support of	
	fuel and lights,	2,269 81		girls,	
	furniture, bedding, &c.,	885 39		cash received by towns for support of	
	provisions and groceries,	7,431 28		girls,	4,984 60
	transportation and travelling expenses,	422 73		cash received for F. Whitney, farmer,	809 55
	Trustees and Advisory Board expen-			balance proceeds of sale of land,	45 32
	ses,	256 13			
	repairs,	1,212 53			
	miscellaneous expenses,	1,364 41			
	Balance forward,	1,517 43			
		<u>\$36,651 90</u>			<u>\$36,651 90</u>
			1870.	October 1. By balance on hand,	\$1,517 43

FRANK B. FAY, Treasurer.



## INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

### REAL ESTATE.

Chapel, . . . . .	\$3,000 00	
House No. 1, . . . . .	12,500 00	
No. 2, . . . . .	12,500 00	
No. 3, . . . . .	8,800 00	
No. 4, . . . . .	12,500 00	
No. 5, . . . . .	4,300 00	
Superintendent's house, . . . . .	2,800 00	
Farmer's house, . . . . .	1,200 00	
Four barns, . . . . .	700 00	
Wood-house, . . . . .	400 00	
Ice-house, . . . . .	300 00	
Ten acres woodland, . . . . .	200 00	
175 acres farm land, . . . . .	11,331 25	
Amount of real estate, . . . . .	<u>                    </u>	\$72,331 25

### PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Personal property in superintendent's office, including library, . . . . .	\$320 00	
Personal property in chapel, . . . . .	155 00	
Personal property in storeroom, . . . . .	155 00	
Personal property in houses, furniture, clothing, &c., . . . . .	10,160 00	
Produce of farm on hand, . . . . .	1,794 50	
Valuation of stock, . . . . .	803 00	
Valuation of farming utensils, . . . . .	1,288 90	
Amount of personal property, . . . . .	<u>                    </u>	14,671 40
Total, . . . . .		<u>                    </u> \$87,002 65

## SUPERINTENDENT AND CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

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*To the Trustees of the State Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster.*

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith present the Fifteenth Annual Report. The usual statistics will be found after the Report.

The appropriate work of this institution has been carried forward, during the past year, with earnestness, and, I believe, with success and blessing, in receiving poor, ignorant, wayward and vicious children and youth from wretched homes and evil influences in different parts of the State, and training them in habits of order and cleanliness, imparting secular instruction, knowledge of household labor, and moral and religious truth. Order and quiet have prevailed in the families, with marked interest in study and labor, and general improvement in conduct.

The various officers have been laborious and unceasing in their efforts; some have become so exhausted by continuous effort as to necessitate a retirement from the work, and one has died and entered upon her reward.

We have succeeded in securing many excellent places in worthy families for our girls, as heretofore, and, by our frequent correspondence and visitation of them by some one of us acquainted with them, have kept familiar with their situation and circumstances, so that we know where every girl indentured is, save two who have, as yet, evaded the search of officers, and one of whose recent escape we are just informed.

The schools have been regularly maintained throughout the year, and the progress of most of the pupils has been decided and encouraging. This is very manifest in reading, spelling, writing and mental arithmetic.

It is our design to impart a sufficient knowledge of the ele-

mentary branches to prepare the girls for the ordinary intercourse of life.

Instruction in singing has been given regularly by an efficient teacher, with pleasing success.

The health of the institution has been generally good throughout the year, until the heats of summer, so unusual and protracted, have produced some sickness, and recently we have had one severe case of typhoid fever.

It has afforded us great pleasure to hear from numbers who have been away several years, of their marriage and pleasant homes, and of others, as teachers, successfully laboring to impart to others that which was freely given them here.

One of these, also illustrating the value, in some cases, of protracted continuance in the institution, a girl destitute of the influences of a home, drifting to us from some asylum, with some strong propensities to evil, declared, as she left us, that the first six years failed to save her, but the seventh had done the work. After honorable service in a family, she went to ———, and endeavored for many months to increase the comfort and happiness of the home in which she was. Thirsting for knowledge, without encouragement, she entered a normal school, studying till destitute of funds, then learned the trade of dressmaker, thereby earning enough to complete her studies. Recently she writes: "I have been studying very hard, ever since I came here, to become a teacher. I have attended the normal school, but have received very little assistance from friends, and so have had to work my way almost entirely alone, and very hard work I have found it at times; but I feel well paid for it now, for I have succeeded and hold a State certificate. It was always my ambition to teach, but, for a time, it seemed as if everything conspired against me; but I am very glad I did not give it up. I am now teaching a school in ———, a very nice school of about twenty-five pupils. I have a class in anatomy and one in algebra; all the rest study the common branches. How often I think of the school at L., and I feel now that I was highly privileged in having been one of your scholars. I think I have never done nor said that which would cause my friends to be ashamed of me."

Another, who was warmly attached to her teachers, writes: "I cannot tell you why it is, but every time I attempt to write

you a letter, I find myself searching into my motives and feelings, just as I used to feel sometimes when you used to speak to us in a few words, and gave the rest in looks, which spoke deeper than words. I have applied for a school about two miles from here. I hope I shall succeed in getting it, but, if I don't, I shall not be without work. I have but few books, only what I can get in the Sabbath school library. I miss the good reading I used to get at Lancaster."

A few months later she writes: "I am trying hard to lead the life of a Christian, and so feel that, although I do not spend my time in teaching, my time is not misspent. I have had to work hard this summer; but when I hear my parents praise me, I feel more than paid for anything I have done. But I am very glad the summer's work is over, for I have no religious privileges here at all, and I am lotting upon my going to church this winter."

Some have died giving cheering evidence of having heard the voice of Him who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me," while in health having exhibited the spirit of loving, praying followers of His. We feel encouraged in our labors of teaching Christ Jesus to these children and youth, by the spirit of patience, submission and forgiveness under various trials, manifested by these as well as by the words of one of them, as she said: "How grateful I am, that I was brought here, for, if not, I never should have known my Saviour."

One little one, who has been under our care for three years, will need our labor no longer. Ellen Maria Blue, or, as we familiarly called her, "Topsy," drooped as a fading flower, and, after three weeks of positive and marked sickness, suddenly died on the evening of February 24. A child of slavery, she seemed to have been transplanted by Providence from the unfavorable circumstances of her birth to this Christian home, here to be nurtured and trained for a better home in the skies. Untruthfulness, dishonesty, with self-will, had characterized her; but religious instruction and maternal care and labor, with the Divine blessing, had led her to abandon these, and she had for months exhibited the spirit of a Christian child.

I again suggest the question of the separation of the more vicious girls from those committed for larceny, disobedience and stubbornness; and could a house be opened for these



exclusively, nothing suggests itself to me in the system originally adopted, or its past general workings, requiring change or modification. It has seemed to me more nearly to meet the great necessities of wayward girls than anything else existing or proposed, and the results, hitherto, justify the wisdom of its founders as well as reward the labors of its workers. Of seven hundred and fifty-eight girls received into it, one hundred and forty-three are now within it, and seventy-eight are indentured. Of the remainder, from one-fifth to one-fourth are known to be married, and, with few exceptions, doing well. Of the residue, two-fifths are known to be honorably supporting themselves in household labor, by trades or in teaching, making at least three-fifths known to be workers in society, and no longer a burden in or dependent upon it.

Inherited tendencies and early evil associations present their legitimate fruits in the case of very many who come to us, and upon some, it seems as if labor and love were nearly lost ; but systematic order of life, regular hours of labor designed to produce habits of industry, the stimulus arising from daily study of books and contact with the active and disciplined minds of their teachers, with healthful diet and freedom from inordinate excitement, with the constant example of earnest, faithful, intelligent Christian workers, all contribute to awaken some aspiration, even in the most wayward, for a time, to a true and noble life.

To encourage *all*, however weak and degraded by natural tendencies or acquired habits of evil, we glory in presenting a gospel which can “ save to the uttermost,” with the assurance of Him who came to “ seek and to save that which was lost,” that, however stained by vice and crime, the promise, rich and full, of the Creator of the soul and the Author of the Bible, shall be fulfilled alike to all who comply therewith : “ Him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out ; ” “ Let the wicked forsake his way and the unrighteous man his thoughts, and let him return unto the Lord and he will have mercy upon him, and to our God, for he will abundantly pardon.”

Respectfully submitted.

MARCUS AMES,  
*Superintendent and Chaplain.*



# S T A T I S T I C S . ---

Number present in the institution, Oct. 1, 1869,	139
received upon commitment during the year,	44
received upon return from indenture during	
the year, . . . . .	28
received upon return from places of service	
(over 18 years of age), . . . . .	11
Whole number during the year, . . . . .	222
Number present in the institution, Oct. 1, 1870,	143
indentured during the yr., and not returned,	47
supplied with places, over 18 years of age, .	15
dismissed to friends at their request, . . . . .	4
dismissed to friends at 18 years of age, . . . . .	4
discharged as unsuitable, . . . . .	6
delivered to B. S. C., . . . . .	1
escaped, . . . . .	1
deceased, . . . . .	1
Whole number, . . . . .	222
Number of indentures during year (some girls being twice	
indentured), . . . . .	53
Number of returns from indentures during year (some	
girls returning twice), . . . . .	33
Number of places supplied, for girls over 18 (some girls	
being supplied twice), . . . . .	26
Number of returns from places, for girls over 18 (some	
girls returning twice), . . . . .	22
Whole number received since the opening of the	
school, . . . . .	758
Number present in the institution, . . . . .	143
under indenture, . . . . .	78
over 18 yrs. of age, at service, under charge	
of trustees, . . . . .	26

Number delivered to friends at 18 yrs. of age, or who have completed their term of indenture, . . . . .	351
dismissed to parents or friends, . . . . .	57
discharged as unsuitable, . . . . .	64
escaped from the institution (first year, 2), . . . . .	3
sent to hospitals and almshouses, . . . . .	29
deceased, . . . . .	7—758
of separate families, . . . . .	5
Present limit of accommodation, . . . . .	150
Average attendance for the year, . . . . .	145

Of the number now in the institution, there were born—

In Massachusetts, . . . . .	106	In England, . . . . .	3
Maine, . . . . .	6	Germany, . . . . .	1—143
New Hampshire, . . . . .	7		
Vermont, . . . . .	1	Of American parentage, . . . . .	65
Rhode Island, . . . . .	1	American (colored), . . . . .	13
New York, . . . . .	8	Irish, . . . . .	47
Maryland, . . . . .	2	English, . . . . .	6
Virginia, . . . . .	2	Scotch, . . . . .	4
Louisiana, . . . . .	1	German, . . . . .	3
District of Columbia, . . . . .	1	Spanish, . . . . .	2
New Brunswick, . . . . .	2	French, . . . . .	2
Ireland, . . . . .	2	Swiss, . . . . .	1—143

Of the number now in the institution—

Both parents living, . . . . .	48	For short time, . . . . .	38
One parent living, . . . . .	68	Not at all, . . . . .	9—143
Orphans, . . . . .	27—143		
Lived at home, . . . . .	92	Attended some religious service—	
from home, . . . . .	51—143	Frequently, . . . . .	107
		Seldom, . . . . .	31
Before coming, attended school—		Not at all, . . . . .	5—143
For some time, . . . . .	96		

Of those now members of the school, there are—

Of nine years of age, . . . . .	1	Of sixteen, . . . . .	41
ten, . . . . .	2	seventeen, . . . . .	23
eleven, . . . . .	9	eighteen, . . . . .	3
twelve, . . . . .	1	twenty, . . . . .	1
thirteen, . . . . .	8	twenty-one, . . . . .	1—143
fourteen, . . . . .	29	Average age, 15 years.	
fifteen, . . . . .	24		

Of those committed this year, when sent to us, there were—

Of ten years of age, . . . . .	2	
eleven, . . . . .	1	
twelve, . . . . .	1	
thirteen, . . . . .	6	
fourteen, . . . . .	12	
fifteen, . . . . .	22—	44

Committed on charge of Stubbornness and disobedience, .	24	
Idle and vicious life, . . . . .	6	
Larceny, . . . . .	8	
Vagrancy, . . . . .	3	
Disobedience, and moral welfare in danger, . . . .	2	
Arson, . . . . .	1—	44

Received this year from

Suffolk County, . . . . .	18	
Middlesex, . . . . .	13	
Essex, . . . . .	6	
Bristol, . . . . .	2	
Hampshire, . . . . .	2	
Berkshire, . . . . .	1	
Worcester, . . . . .	1	
Hampden, . . . . .	1—	44

Of the whole number, since the opening of the school, we have received—

From Suffolk County, . . . . .	231	
Middlesex, . . . . .	140	
Essex, . . . . .	96	
Worcester, . . . . .	90	
Bristol, . . . . .	67	
Norfolk, . . . . .	51	
Berkshire County, . . . . .	20	
Hampshire, . . . . .	16	
Hampden, . . . . .	16	
Plymouth, . . . . .	15	
Barnstable, . . . . .	9	
Franklin, . . . . .	7—	758

## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

*To the Trustees of the Industrial School for Girls.*

GENTLEMEN :—The health of the inmates of the Institution for the past year has been remarkably good.

Only one death has occurred, that of Ellen M. Blue. Removed from the genial climate of the South, and exposed to the severe winters of the North before the system had become developed, she gradually became debilitated, was easily overcome on slight exposure, and quickly yielded to an acute disease of the lungs. During the great heat of the past summer, and while surrounded with typhoid fever, only one case has occurred within the institution, while there has been almost complete exemption from the ordinary diseases of summer; showing most conclusively the healthy location of the institution, and the watchful care of the Superintendent and Matrons.

Every year adds to the physical improvement of the inmates of the institution. Many who entered with systems enfeebled and contaminated with scrofula, and a strong tendency to disease, are now ruddy, strong and active; and as the condition of the system is known to influence both mind and morals, we may hope that with improved health there will be a corresponding improvement in both.

Respectfully your ob't servant,

J. L. S. THOMPSON, M. D.

LANCASTER, Oct. 1, 1870.

## FARMER'S REPORT.

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*To the Trustees of the State Industrial School for Girls.*

GENTLEMEN:—Another year has passed away and we are called upon to sum up the productions of the earth. I herewith present to you my third annual report of the crops and condition of the farm.

The season has been good for hay and grain, but the later crops have been so much injured by the unparalleled drouth, that they have almost proved a failure. The crop of potatoes is very light, not more than a third of what is usually produced in favorable seasons.

The bean crop was nearly cut off, planted as they were on our lightest land, which feels the effect of continued drouth very seriously.

The crop of summer vegetables has not been equal to the demand, and the quality has been poor. Summer fruits have been good and a fair supply has been realized.

Vines have yielded sparingly, with the exception of melons, which have done well.

Apples are abundant and a great supply will be harvested, which will in a measure compensate for the lack of vegetables.

I have cultivated twelve acres, two to corn, three to potatoes, three to beans, four to roots and garden vegetables.

In addition, we have cut twenty-five tons of English hay, beside the grass sold on the intervale; also three and one-half acres of oats, yielding one hundred and seventy bushels; and three acres of rye.

The following table will show the amount and value of the productions of the farm for the present year:—



STATE FARM *in account with* F. WHITNEY, *Farmer.*

## DR.

1869.

Oct.	Value of stock on hand,	.	.	.	.	\$800 00
	of farming tools,	.	.	.	.	1,254 27
	of produce on hand,	.	.	.	.	1,539 65
	Expenses of the farm for the year,	.	.	.	.	2,060 25
	Salary of the farmer,	.	.	.	.	700 00
	Balance,	.	.	.	.	141 78
						<hr/>
						\$6,495 95

## CR.

1870.

Oct.	Value of stock on hand,	.	.	\$803 00
	of farming tools,	.	.	1,288 90
	of produce on hand,	.	.	1,794 50
	Fruit and vegetables,	.	.	200 00
	Sales during the year,	.	.	809 55
	Pork for institution,	.	.	225 00
	Keeping and caring for horse,	.	.	175 00
	Rent of pasture,	.	.	150 00
	Labor for institution and making			
	road,	.	.	1,050 00
				<hr/>
				\$6,495 95

Respectfully submitted.

FREDERICK WHITNEY.



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SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

*Maps*  
State Industrial School for Girls.

TOGETHER WITH THE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE RESIDENT OFFICERS.

—  
OCTOBER, 1871.  
—

BOSTON:

WRIGHT & POTTER, STATE PRINTERS,

79 MILK STREET (CORNER OF FEDERAL).

1872.



# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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*To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.*

The Trustees have endeavored to faithfully perform the duties you committed to their care. During the past year, as in all preceding years, the Trustees have held regular meetings at Lancaster as often as the rules governing their action require.

From no quarterly meeting in the last eight years have more than two members been absent at the same time, seldom more than one, and generally the full board have been present.

At each quarterly meeting they have spent a large part of two days in consideration of the interests of the School, and questions relating to its management.

Members of the Advisory Board of Ladies have attended the meetings, taken part in the discussions and given most valuable and acceptable counsel. They have also been faithful visitors of the School at other times, looking carefully after its various interests.

The Matrons and their assistants bring to their work good culture and the highest Christian aspirations, and are entitled to great credit for self-sacrifice and patient continuance in well-doing.

Three are employed in each family, and notwithstanding the labor they perform, with constant care and anxiety, extending through all the hours of both day and night, we find there are now in the families twelve ladies who have been in them an average of six years each.

How to reform girls with perverse tempers and inherited tendencies and to ameliorate the condition of even young per-



sons who, influenced by passion and self-indulgence, have ears, but cannot hear ; eyes, but will not see ; may be as difficult a problem as healing those physically deaf, dumb or blind.

Finding at Lancaster a system and methods in which we believe, which in previous years proved remarkably successful, and which have made it a model school ; finding, too, in the Superintendents and Matrons, large experience and intelligence, with faith, hope and great charity abounding in and with them, we have seen no reasons for sudden or radical changes ; therefore none have been made.

The Trustees and the Advisory Board of Ladies carry to their gratuitous service sincere and earnest desires to perform their duties well and wisely, and so as to promote the best interests of the girls committed to their care by returning them to the community from which they came, more self-reliant and pure.

They will be ready to consider all fair criticisms of the institution from without, and discussions of measures and means of reform by wise and experienced men and women. They will make any changes which promise to be improvements.

The subject of classification of girls has been thoughtfully considered, but we find it hedged around with so many difficulties that no decision as yet has been arrived at.

They have found much satisfaction in the work of the year, and may congratulate you that the interest of the Commonwealth in this institution, over which your care and supervision extends, and which by your commissions we have been appointed to manage, have been carefully guarded and watched.

We respectfully refer you to the accompanying reports of the Advisory Board, Superintendent, Physician and Farmer for more full information and statistics pertaining to their several departments.

ALBERT TOLMAN.

DANIEL DENNY.

GEO. B. EMERSON.

GEO. CUMMINGS.

FRANK B. FAY.

J. L. S. THOMPSON.

H. J. ADAMS.

## REPORT OF THE ADVISORY BOARD.

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*To the Trustees of the State Industrial School.*

GENTLEMEN :—The Advisory Board having by your courteous invitation been present and shared in the deliberations of your business meetings during the past year, feel that a separate report from them is unnecessary, yet are unwilling to disregard your expressed wish.

Two members of the Board have frequently visited the institution and bear willing testimony to the conscientious fidelity with which its various officers have sought to promote its interests.

We believe that each of the families is, to most of its members, a truly happy home, governed by such principles and pursuing such methods as will best fit the girls for lives of virtue and usefulness, and although there remain experiments in method yet to be tried, since no reformatory work is perfected, the present system is the result of broad and judicious thought on the part of the Trustees and officers of the School.

You will share in the regret we feel that our valued and honored associate, Mrs. Rachel S. Howland, is compelled by the pressure of private duty to decline a reappointment to our Board. We hope soon to be able to welcome to her vacant place one who shall bring to the service of the institution an equally thoughtful and intelligent interest in all that concerns its welfare.

Respectfully submitted.

MARY A. FAY.  
ANNIE T. ENDICOTT.

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

DR.	STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL in account with FRANK B. FAY, Treasurer.			Cr.
1870-1.	1870.	Oct. 1.		
To amount paid—	\$8,832 98		By balance of old account, . . .	\$1,517 43
For salaries, labor, &c., . . .	299 65		cash of State Treasurer, . . .	24,607 44
fuel and lights, . . .	1,523 50		collections of towns for support of	
clothing, . . .	2,056 50		girls, . . .	3,675 69
flour and meal, . . .	4,389 75		proceeds sale of wood, . . .	1,098 22
repairs, . . .	1,436 00		cash of Frederic Whitney, farmer, .	717 10
furniture, bedding, &c., . . .	3,186 66		proceeds knitting and other work, .	587 80
provisions, . . .	1,131 68			
groceries, . . .	222 00			
grain for stock, . . .	513 50			
transportation and travelling expenses, .	199 00			
fruit and vegetables, . . .	109 00			
medical supplies, . . .	301 25			
Trustees' expenses, . . .	55 50			
Advisory Board expenses, . . .	519 93			
Visiting Agent, Board of State Charities, .	786 64			
miscellaneous expenses, . . .	4,773 91			
paid State Treasurer, . . .	1,866 23			
Balance to credit, . . .	\$32,203 68			\$32,203 68
		1871.	Oct. 1. By balance to new account, .	\$1,866 23
			(E. & O. E.)	FRANK B. FAY, Treasurer.

## INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

### REAL ESTATE.

Chapel, . . . . .	\$3,000 00	
House No. 1, . . . . .	12,500 00	
No. 2, . . . . .	12,500 00	
No. 3, . . . . .	8,800 00	
No. 4, . . . . .	12,500 00	
No. 5, . . . . .	4,300 00	
Superintendent's house, . . . . .	2,800 00	
Farmer's house, . . . . .	1,200 00	
Four barns, . . . . .	2,500 00	
Wood-house, . . . . .	400 00	
Ice-house, . . . . .	300 00	
Hen-house, . . . . .	150 00	
Ten acres woodland, . . . . .	200 00	
One hundred and seventy-five acres farm land, . . . . .	8,000 00	
Amount of real estate, . . . . .	<u>          </u>	\$69,150 00

### PERSONAL PROPERTY.

In Superintendent's office, including library, . . . . .	\$400 00	
In chapel, . . . . .	200 00	
In store-room, . . . . .	185 00	
In houses,—furniture, clothing, &c.,	10,460 00	
Produce of farm on hand, . . . . .	1,798 50	
Valuation of stock, . . . . .	972 00	
Valuation of farming utensils, . . . . .	1,425 40	
Amount of personal property, . . . . .	<u>          </u>	15,440 90
Total, . . . . .		<u>          </u> \$84,590 90

## SUPERINTENDENT AND CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

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*To the Trustees of the State Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster.*

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith present the Sixteenth Annual Report. The usual statistics will be found at the close.

Very much might be written concerning the external relations of the institution, its direct connection with the legislature, the present and prospective results of the enactments of the few years past, its relations to the various officers of the Commonwealth, its affiliations with kindred institutions, its intimate connections with cities and larger towns, its relations both in fact and in discussion with varied organizations and classes in society; of the philanthropic, political, social, moral and religious, who are to a greater or less degree interested in it.

But the most important, the vital interest attaching to the institution, is *its interior life*. And for the present year its external relations may pass without consideration, while it shall be our present province to review the history of its interior working during the year.

The work assigned us to perform, in the beneficent circle of institutions of our Commonwealth, is that of taking girls unfortunately situated, either from nature, early influence or evil associations, and laboring to reform, educate and prepare them to become industrious, useful and worthy members of society.

What have we done? What have been our labors in this direction?

We have sought to secure for them appropriate *physical* developments; as good general health as possible.

To attain this there are necessary good food, pure air, sufficient sleep, with judicious exercise and recreation. All these essen-



tials it has been our constant aim to supply, and, perhaps, we have never been more successful in securing them. The diet has been uniformly healthful and sufficiently abundant; the flour superior; the milk, meat, fish and vegetables good.

The purity of the air is insured in summer by our excellent location, and in winter by a general, careful regard to ventilation.

Undisturbed sleep is well-nigh universal; nine hours, at least, being assigned thereto.

For *recreation* nearly three hours are given; and *exercise* is secured of a miscellaneous character, growing out of all kinds of household labor, with alternations in the *kind* of labor and length of service in each.

The result of all this has been a decided improvement in health on the part of nearly all who have come to us. With very few exceptions they appear, and are, in a good and healthful condition.

We regret to say that one death has occurred in our midst. Delia Tufts was taken ill in the late winter, and, after gradual failure, unexpectedly died upon May 31st, with apparent cerebral disease.

She had suffered from convulsions and general nervous excitement previous to entrance here, so as to have been thought at times insane. She was kindly nursed and cared for, and seemed to appreciate the interest felt for her.

Another girl in the same family, in about five months from her entrance, gave evidence of pulmonary disease, gradually declined, was discharged to her mother in June, and will doubtless pass away with the present falling leaves. She left us, for her mother, with the full expectation of soon departing from earth, but with grateful heart that she had been sent to us; feeling that here she had learned of Christ, and trusting in Him alone as her Saviour, she looks forward to death without fear, and with sweet patience and gratitude.

Many of our girls bring with them the seeds of disease, and though surrounded by favorable circumstances, fail, in some instances, to overcome the tendency to their development. Yet, the general freedom from unhealthy excitements, the regular and systematic order of life, with cleanliness and generous diet, and the kindness of intelligent ladies, producing cheerfulness,

with the mental stimulus of books and school, directly conduce, in a most eminent degree, to a state of general health, and also to a knowledge of the habits essential to retaining it in after years.

A second requisite to prepare our girls to become worthy members of society is a practical knowledge of some industrial labor, by which they may secure honorable support.

What have we done in this direction ?

Theoretically, we have taught that labor is in the highest degree honorable ; that all good beings in all worlds are workers, in their appropriate spheres ; that those accomplishing the most are the most blessed and honored. Also that work is divinely appointed to each, and in its proper performance there is included *a blessing* ; but that idleness inevitably brings poverty, sin and shame.

Practically, we have taught them as fully as we might, for the length of time they are with us, all the different labors incident to household life ; believing that the ability to do ordinary housework with skill, neatness and despatch, will prove the best possible means of securing their livelihood.

Upon this subject I have no doubt. There is a constant demand for capable girls to do housework, and those who are prepared to engage in it can always secure good places, with fair wages ; thus obtaining in many instances (in the country especially) the privileges of a *home* in the family where they live, and, as in many instances in the past, so would we hope for others in the future, opening for themselves a permanent home through marriage.

You are aware that nearly all come to us unacquainted with work, and usually with a distaste for it. We cannot, therefore, though doing our best, make them *adepts* in all branches of household labor in the comparatively short period of time they remain here. They are especially taught washing and ironing, and perform the whole of the necessary amount for themselves, as also for the ladies of the family, with the bed-linen. Of course they are not, by this experience alone, made expert laundresses, but many in each family can do this work in a manner suitable for ordinary use.

Knowledge of cooking is not extensive, as our diet is very plain and simple ; yet those of proper age can, and do, make

good bread, and prepare vegetables for the table. The cooking of meats, fish, beans, and indeed all the dishes, is performed by them, or by the housekeeper in their presence, while instructing and receiving aid from them.

Some possess but little capacity, tact or judgment, and will never make good cooks; yet these can usually perform the work of a chambermaid, and with the knowledge of sweeping, scrubbing, dusting, there is scarcely one who cannot earn her living by service in a family.

We deem it very desirable that all should know how to use the needle, and very much labor has been expended by our ladies in this department. The work actually wrought by them during the year is by no means inconsiderable.

The sewing in making up all the clothing of the thirty girls in each family, with the bed linen used in the house, and the necessary mending, has been done by them, under the direction of the matrons, with partial aid of the dressmaker.

This furnishes them the opportunity to learn, and prepares those who are disposed, and have capacity, to *practise* when they leave us, so that they may become reasonably proficient, and may choose any one department of household labor and make it a specialty, as laundress, cook or seamstress; or, with a fair degree of knowledge of all departments, engage in general household work.

A third essential in preparing our girls for usefulness and enjoyment is a fair knowledge of the fundamental branches taught in our common schools.

You are quite well informed as to the work we perform in this department of our institution. No girl, I think, leaves us without having acquired such a degree of knowledge in reading, writing and spelling as to be able to communicate with her friends, and become acquainted with the world, past and present, by books and papers. Very many of our girls are taught, also, arithmetic, geography, history and physiology; and their recitations in these studies, together with the exhibition of penmanship and spelling, have led many good judges to declare them equal to those in our common district schools in proficiency.

I know not that any candid persons can, or do, complain of any lack of effort upon our part in training them, in this

department, for their positions in the future. Certain we are that many who go from us feel very grateful for the acquisitions of valuable knowledge they have here made.

Again, an indispensable element in the formation of character for future usefulness, is obedience to authority,—a recognition of obligation, and cheerful submission of will. This, as is evident, as it is one of the most important to secure, so is it the most difficult. Here we meet with failure, time and again. The natural stubbornness and obstinacy of some, the power of habit acquired by years of self-will and uncontrolled passion, render our efforts in this direction laborious, wearisome, often apparently futile, yet never to be relinquished.

We have given line upon line, precept upon precept ; encouragement here, and censure there ; reward in this endeavor, and correction in that wilfulness ; have sought to repress in some directions, and to stimulate in others ; have labored to deter from disobedience, by warning of present and future consequences, and appeals to fear of the suffering surely entailed ; *never failing also to allure*, to animate and cheer by presenting the *priceless value of excellence of character ; the present peace and satisfaction therein ; the promotion and prosperity*, which follow ; *with the rewards sure to be given in the present and in all the future.*

Sometimes we are cheered and strengthened by the *immediate* results, and by the gradual growth of a cheerful and obedient spirit ; and again we are saddened by persistent indifference, artful evasion and deceitfulness, deliberate wilfulness and wickedness.

We have sought not to be partial and limited, but comprehensive and true. Our course has been modelled, we believe, after the best government in families and schools, is in accord with the general principles of law, and the institutions of the wisest governments of state or nation ; as also in harmony with the infinitely wise and beneficent government of God.

What now, so far as is known, is the success attending our labors ? What are the results ? Do they justify the reasonable expectations cherished, and encourage to renewed and more extended labors ; or, is it still a period of doubt and inquiry as to the great, fundamental objects *to be attained, and the general methods to be pursued ?*



The results are such as we should expect, from our knowledge of human nature, the forces of evil existing and operating, together with the abundant seed sown, the earnest labors of the workers, with the assured presence and blessing of the gracious God. If with earnest voice we are saluted, by the statistician and the philanthropist, with the inquiry, "Watchman, what of the night?" or, What is the promise of the future, from the experience of *your past*? we reply, "The *morning* cometh, but *also* the night." The law announced by the Great Sower seems still to prevail, "the tares and the wheat grow together"; and those who pass out from these quiet homes, from "our sanctuary under the elms," go and take their places in society, ordinarily, as by the law of natural affinity, according to their true acceptance or otherwise, while here, of these precepts, laws and habits of virtue, truth and obedience.

Some at once carry out a purpose, secretly cherished during their stay with us, to follow their own corrupt devices and bend their way to her whose "house is the way to hell, going down to the chambers of death." Others resist temptation for a while, but through dislike of work, fondness for dress, natural love for stimulants and excitement, with the solicitations of evil companions, after a time fall into the same snare. Yet *some* of these hear the echoes of our past instruction, and the voice of God, and turn *again* to the paths from which they had wandered. But the *majority* are included in the toiling, honest and worthy classes.

These, in their humble homes or in their places of honest toil, are witnesses of the wisdom and beneficence of the State, in the establishment of the institution upon its present basis, and they testify gratefully to the love, labor and care here bestowed.

For the period of ten years, from October 1st, 1861, to October 1st, 1871, we have received into the institution five hundred and forty-three girls. Of these, one hundred and thirty-one are still with us; of the remaining four hundred and twelve, twenty have deceased, fifty are living immorally; of eighty-two, their character is at present unknown; but two hundred and sixty are maintaining themselves honestly and reputably, constituting two-thirds of the number, including fifteen of the deceased who had lived worthily. Over seventy are married,



and nearly all are performing the labors and enjoying the blessings of a home.

During the year past, we have sent out to places fifty girls. Of these, two have died, one ran away from her place, two are of doubtful life, and fifty-two are honorably earning their support.

When the terrible disadvantages of inherited tendencies and early vicious associations are considered, could more be reasonably expected, than this record affords?

With increasing confidence in our methods of labor, in the prospect of more extended general sympathy and coöperation, and of the blessing of Him, who has bidden us "sow beside all waters"; with the assurance, "my word shall not return unto me void," and "your labors shall not be in vain, in the Lord," we enter upon the work of another year.

Respectfully submitted.

MARCUS AMES,  
*Superintendent and Chaplain.*

## S T A T I S T I C S .

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Number present in the institution, Oct. 1, 1870,	. 143	
received upon commitment during the year,	28	
received upon return from indenture or place during the year, . . . . .	26	
Whole number during the year, . . . . .	—	197
Number present in the institution, Oct. 1, 1871,	. 131	
indentured during the year or supplied with places and not returned, . . . . .	57	
delivered to B. S. C., . . . . .	5	
discharged and delivered to parents, . . . . .	1	
escaped, . . . . .	2	
deceased, . . . . .	1	
Whole number, . . . . .	—	197
Number of indentures or places provided during the year (some girls being twice provided for), . . . . .	69	
Number of returns from indentures or places during the year (some girls returning twice), . . . . .	37	
Whole number received since the opening of the School, . . . . .	786	
Number present in the institution, . . . . .	131	
under indenture or at service under charge of trustees, . . . . .	78	
delivered to friends at 18 yrs. of age, or who have completed their term of indenture,	408	
dismissed to parents or friends, . . . . .	58	
discharged as unsuitable, . . . . .	64	
escaped from the institution, . . . . .	5	
sent to hospitals, almshouses and delivered to B. S. C., . . . . .	34	
deceased, . . . . .	8—	786

Number of separate families, . . . . .	5
Present limit of accommodation, . . . . .	150
Average attendance for the year, . . . . .	140

Of the number now in the institution, there were born—

In Massachusetts, . . . . .	96	In Nova Scotia, . . . . .	1
Maine, . . . . .	8	Ireland, . . . . .	1
New Hampshire, . . . . .	2	England, . . . . .	2—131
Vermont, . . . . .	1		
Rhode Island, . . . . .	1	Of American parentage, . . . . .	58
Connecticut, . . . . .	2	American (colored), . . . . .	13
New York, . . . . .	10	Irish, . . . . .	48
Virginia, . . . . .	2	English, . . . . .	9
Maryland, . . . . .	2	German, . . . . .	2
District of Columbia, . . . . .	2	Swiss, . . . . .	1—131
New Brunswick, . . . . .	1		

Of the number now in the institution—

Both parents living, . . . . .	37	For short time, . . . . .	21
One parent living, . . . . .	65	Not at all, . . . . .	4—131
Orphans, . . . . .	29—131		
Lived at home, . . . . .	67	Attended some religious service—	
from home, . . . . .	64—131	Frequently, . . . . .	92
		Seldom, . . . . .	30
Before coming, attended school—		Not at all, . . . . .	9—131
For some time, . . . . .	106		

Of those now members of the School, there are—

Of nine years of age, . . . . .	2	Of fifteen, . . . . .	34
ten, . . . . .	1	sixteen, . . . . .	27
eleven, . . . . .	3	seventeen, . . . . .	27
twelve, . . . . .	7	eighteen, . . . . .	11—131
thirteen, . . . . .	2	Average age, $15\frac{1}{8}$ years.	
fourteen, . . . . .	17		

Of those committed this year, when sent to us, there were—

Of eight years of age, . . . . .	1	Committed on charge of	
twelve, . . . . .	2	stubbornness and disobe-	
thirteen, . . . . .	5	dience, . . . . .	15
fourteen, . . . . .	10	Idle and vicious life, . . . . .	3
fifteen, . . . . .	10—28	Larceny, . . . . .	7
Average age, $13\frac{3}{4}$ years.		Vagrancy, . . . . .	3—28

Received this year from—

Suffolk County, . . . .	7	Berkshire, . . . .	1
Middlesex, . . . .	7	Worcester, . . . .	2
Essex, . . . .	4	Plymouth, . . . .	2
Bristol, . . . .	4	Norfolk, . . . .	1— 28

Of the whole number, since the opening of the School, we have received—

From Suffolk County, . .	238	From Berkshire, . . .	21
Middlesex, . . . .	147	Hampshire, . . .	16
Essex, . . . .	100	Hampden, . . .	16
Worcester, . . . .	92	Plymouth, . . .	17
Bristol, . . . .	71	Barnstable, . . .	9
Norfolk, . . . .	52	Franklin, . . .	7—786

## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

*To the Trustees of Industrial School for Girls.*

GENTLEMEN :—During the winter and spring of the past year, more cases of sickness have occurred among the inmates of the School than have been met with in the same period of time in the history of the institution.

A strong tendency to pulmonic disease prevailed during the winter months, and many cases, showing an existing predisposition, assumed an active form. Of these, some have been fully restored to health, others have been returned to friends as affording a better chance for final recovery, while others still remain in the School as invalids, yet with good hope of improvement.

One death occurred during the year,—that of Delia Tufts, in May, from chronic cerebral disease, which, so far as her history is known, has existed from childhood.

For the summer, and up to the present time, the health of the inmates has been very good. Active disease has been very rare, and many who entered the School weak, debilitated and desponding, are now strong, active and happy.

Respectfully submitted.

J. L. S. THOMPSON, M. D.

LANCASTER, October 10, 1871.



## FARMER'S REPORT.

*To the Trustees of the State Industrial School for Girls.*

GENTLEMEN:—The seasons in their round have brought us once more to our annual summing up of the productions of the earth, and I herewith give an account of my stewardship for the year which is drawing to a close. The season has been good for almost all of the fruits of the earth. With a few exceptions we have realized all that could reasonably be expected. I have cultivated and raised all that was possible under the difficulty of being destitute of the amount and quality of manure which is so needful for a full realization of our hopes and expectations. The crop of hay has been fair, considering the drought of last year, which in a degree killed out the grass, so that a full crop could not be expected, under the most favorable circumstances, this season.

I have cultivated ten acres: three to potatoes, three to beans and four to roots and garden vegetables. The crop of summer vegetables has been varied and good, with a large supply of pease, beans and tomatoes.

Vines have yielded well, both for summer and later use.

Potatoes have done well, with the exception of part of a field of Early Rose, which blasted early in the season, and not more than half a crop has been dug from them. The crop of beans is very good and of excellent quality.

Roots have done well, and a large store will be harvested for winter consumption.

I have cut twenty-eight tons of hay, beside the grass sold on the intervale; also, four acres of oats and three of rye.

The crop of fruit this season is very light—nearly an entire failure. It is gratifying to know that measures are being taken to *re-stock* the farm, and until this is *done*, no one, however

skilful he may be as an agriculturist, can succeed in producing all that is required and reasonably expected from a farm of the size and value of the one connected with the State Industrial School.

Considerable time has been expended in building the new road, which was completed early in the season, and accepted by the selectmen of the town, thus avoiding the unpleasantness of travel directly through the grounds of the institution, and also of bringing all the land into a compact and desirable position for farming operations.

The following table will show the amount and value of the productions of the farm for the present year:—

STATE FARM *in account with* F. WHITNEY, *Farmer.*

DR.

1870.

Oct.	Value of stock on hand,	.	.	.	.	\$803 00
	of farming tools,	.	.	.	.	1,288 90
	of produce on hand,	.	.	.	.	1,794 50
	Expenses of the farm for the year,	.	.	.	.	1,757 58
	Salary of the farmer,	.	.	.	.	700 00
	Balance,	.	.	.	.	250 79
						<hr/>
						\$6,594 77

CR.

1871.

Oct.	Value of stock on hand,	.	.	\$972 00
	of farming tools,	.	.	1,425 40
	Produce on hand,	.	.	1,793 50
	Summer vegetables,	.	.	300 00
	Sales during the year,	.	.	812 60
	Pork for institution,	.	.	225 00
	Keeping horse,	.	.	175 00
	Rent of pasture,	.	.	150 00
	Labor for institution,	.	.	736 27
				<hr/>
				\$6,594 77

Respectfully submitted.

FREDERICK WHITNEY.

Ken

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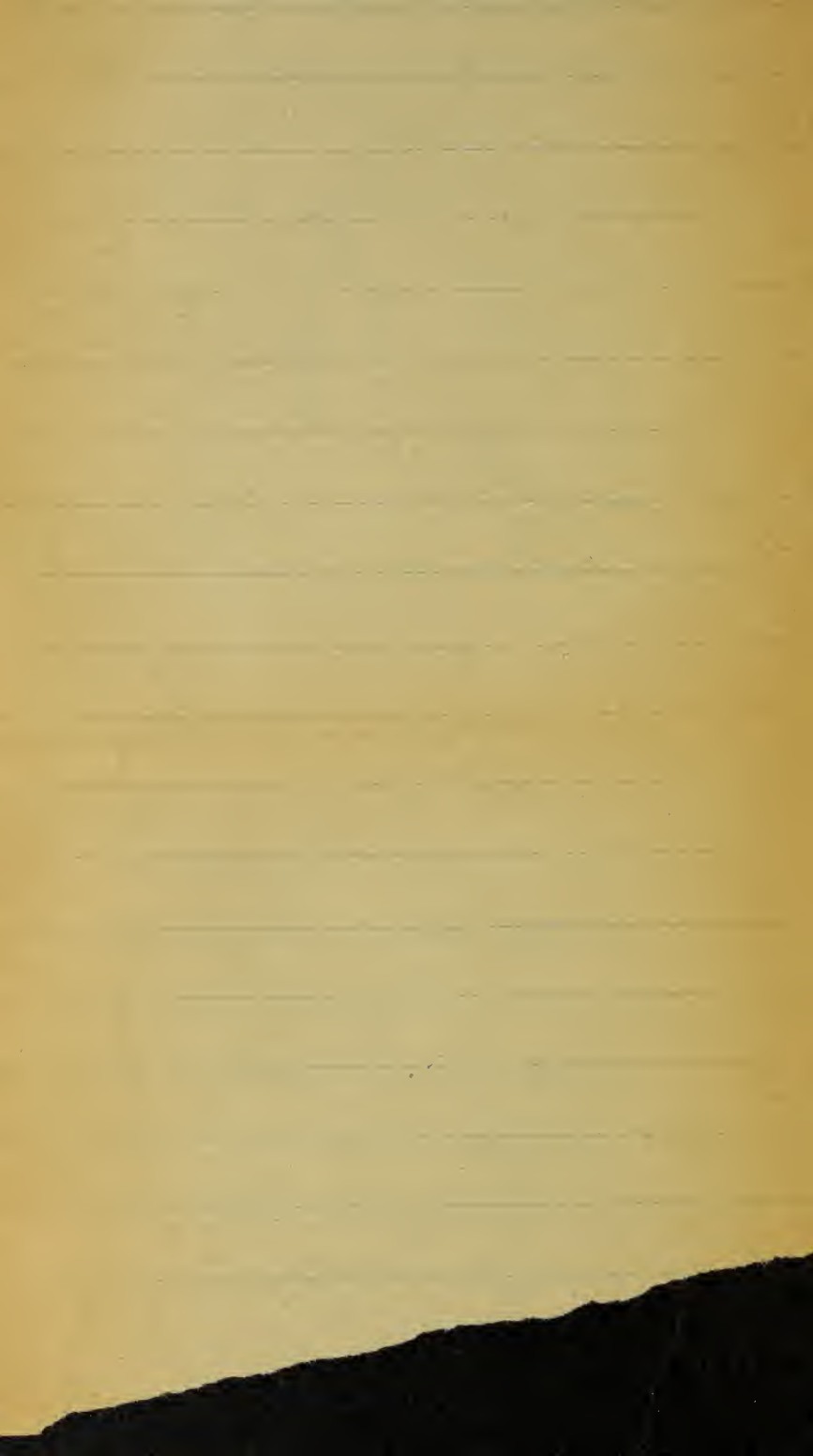
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Man.: State Industrial School  
for Girls

12<sup>th</sup> Annual Report of  
The trustees of the  
together w/ the annual  
reports of the resident  
officers.

Oct. 1867



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SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES AND ADVISORY BOARD

OF THE

State Industrial School for Girls:

WITH THE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RESIDENT OFFICERS.

*Mass.*

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OCTOBER, 1872.

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BOSTON:

WRIGHT & POTTER, STATE PRINTERS,  
79 MILK STREET (CORNER OF FEDERAL).

1872.





# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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*To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council:*

THE annual report of a reformatory institution, if it were a transcript of all its experiences, would be a record of alternate failures and successes, — failure to obtain desired legislation; failure to retain tried and faithful workers, and to secure unity of feeling and hearty co-operation among parties interested; and failure to succeed in hoped-for reform in many of the inmates of the institution. And of successes as well, more in number than the failures, and gratifying enough to give thankfulness and courage. The past year has been no exception, and few, if any, have been so eventful. But twenty-three girls have been received during the year, and our whole number is but one hundred and twenty-one, while we have room for one hundred and fifty.

Legislation has had an important influence upon the present number, and probable future character of our school.

It is provided in sections 8 and 10, chapter 359, acts of 1870, that the Visiting Agent of the Board of State Charities shall be present at the trial of the girls, and power is given to said board to send such girls directly to families instead of a committal to our school.

Chapter 365, acts of 1871, gives said board power to transfer incorrigible girls from other institutions to ours.

The same chapter permits girls of seventeen years of age to be committed to our institution.

The committals since the passage of the law of 1870, have been less than half the number in former years.

We admit that there has long been a sad necessity for an institution where girls from sixteen to eighteen could be sent, and ours is perhaps as well adapted as any for this purpose, although we can see evils growing out of it to the younger inmates.

Under the present statute we must expect to receive a different class of girls, and the present policy of the State will have a tendency to send us only those who are supposed to be incorrigible. We name this, not because we are unwilling to receive such, but in order that past success in reform may not be anticipated in the future.

While we say this, we cannot but feel that there are many younger girls in our cities and towns who sadly need the advantages of a home like ours.

At the same time we admit that institution life is not the best life, and must always yield to the life at a home. But we believe that a temporary stay at our school, — for the most of the girls who have no homes, or who cannot be controlled at such as they have, — helps to prepare them for a successful service in the homes to which they are to be sent. It is, at least, a doubtful experiment to take a girl from the street or the home where she has acquired habits neither of industry, neatness, truthfulness or study, and to transfer her to the average of even the “good homes.”

Too much is often expected of girls who have had better advantages, and unjust complaints are made. The girls we have named are almost sure to fall short of a reasonable expectation, and dissatisfaction and discharge are likely to result.

But this experiment is being tried, and with this expression of our doubts, we must be willing to wait the result.

#### EXPERIMENTS.

In the report of the Advisory Board of Women of last year, it is said: “There remain experiments in method yet to be

tried, since no reformatory work is perfected." And this gives us the opportunity to say that we believe in experiments. Many of the most valuable discoveries the world has ever known, have been the result of a series of experiments, many of which have been failures; but each failure may have developed some new truth, though not the one sought for.

While change is not always improvement, the danger is that, to those intimately connected with a work, any change will be looked upon as an innovation and an encroachment, if introduced by others. We are apt to become so wedded to our own theories, and are so well assured that "*our way is the best way*," that we are sensitive to suggestions and are liable to meet them in a spirit of antagonism rather than one of investigation and inquiry.

Educational, correctional and reform work, all must admit, are yet in their infancy, and great changes have taken place in the last few years. This ought to warn us not to cherish a too confident opinion in regard to present methods, and to encourage us to welcome propositions for improvement, if made with unselfish motives by earnest friends, and cordially give them trial, as possible progressive steps, although we do not readily see the path to anticipated success.

The more intimately we are connected with the details of a work, the more likely are we to see objections to change, because it almost inevitably brings about temporary disturbance. But fermentation and effervescence are clarifying processes. We need only a waiting spirit, and should not be impatient for results, but must look beyond present annoyances in estimating the good or evil of any principle or policy.

#### EMPLOYMENT.

The question of labor for the girls is one upon which there is a wide difference of opinion among those who are interested in the school. The policy has always been to introduce only such work as was for the best interests of the girls, without regard to the income to the State. The small sum that might be realized

by profitable labor, has been deemed of trifling importance, compared with such work and study as would fit them for future self-support, and to properly fill the places into which most of them will fall.

Domestic duties have been considered of the first importance. Sewing and knitting are next in order, and to aid in the former, a seamstress has been employed to teach the girls the use of the needle and the cutting and making their own garments.

During the past year, at the suggestion of the Advisory Board, sewing-machines have been introduced, and the services of a competent teacher secured. From the want of a separate work room and other causes, the experiment has been imperfectly tried; but when these obstacles are removed we shall look for gratifying results.

Some earnest friends, who give much thought to the subject, contend for quite a different policy from ours. They would have the girls earn something for the State, and would have them weary every night, with hard labor, as tending to lessen mischievous thought, and such friends doubtless think we allow the girls, in common parlance, "to have too good a time." But we cannot forget that the age of many of the girls, and the constitutional weakness of many others, forbids heavy work, and we have not been willing to adopt the "fatigue theory" as a system of discipline.

#### DRESS.

Our girls do not dress uniformly, as in some other institutions, and some friends would have us introduce this custom, and would forbid all ornaments, even neckties and ribbons in the hair. We have felt that to control this taste, this craving for exterior decorations, so natural to females, is a wiser course than to deny it altogether, and that it promotes habits of neatness and a regard for personal appearance. In selecting material for dresses, especial pains are taken to avoid uniformity in color and figure, and we have an increasing faith in the wisdom of this course.



## DISCIPLINE.

It has always been the custom of the institution to keep to the idea of the family, by looking to the matron of each house to occupy the place of the mother, and to adopt her own methods of discipline, with this modification, that the basis of her government should be love, and that the by-laws provide that no corporal punishment shall be inflicted without consent of a trustee. But each matron has her own interpretation of the word love, and hence methods and the spirit have differed in different houses. But corporal punishment is seldom, if ever, resorted to, and the "Corridor" (an isolated room for violent cases) is rarely used. Deprivation of privileges and isolation in their own rooms are leading penalties. The "marking system" prevails, and girls with a certain number of demerits are deprived of the privilege of writing to their friends, monthly, which the matrons consider their principal reliance for discipline.

We think those who serve longest, and are most successful in this or any other school, are less and less inclined to resort to the harsher measures. There is an increasing tendency in this direction the world over, in penal and reformatory institutions, and in discipline generally. This method may not be as rapid, but it is more effectual in the end, because it contributes more to self-government.

Mary Carpenter says: "It is necessary above all, and as the first aim, to develop and direct the infant's will, enroll him as the principal soldier, as the most serviceable of all the co-operators in the education which is given to him. One cannot be corrected, improved, but by one's self; the instinctive personal effort, self-government, are indispensable; the moral rule must not be applied from without, but spring up from within." The trials of this milder policy are indicated by the following extract from a letter by an experienced worker:—

"Many of these girls are so far down in the scale of being that it is not easy for them to recognize a power in anything when the element of physical force is wanting. What shall we do with this class, not in

institutions alone, but wherever the lower classes are found? We find this brutal development that is slow and sometimes fails to recognize anything as power but a like brute force. 'Shall we go down to them or bring them up to us? In order to do the latter it needs great powers of physical endurance, with more than an ordinary amount of magnetic influence, added to strong love, and faith that it is the Master's work."

#### INSTITUTION LIFE. — ISOLATION.

The imperfections of institution life do not affect the children only, but, as it now exists, the adults as well. We call each house a family home, and the five homes make a neighborhood. To aid in increasing the neighborhood feeling, the trustees have directed that a social meeting shall take place, monthly, at which the matrons and five girls from each house shall gather and spend an evening in social pleasures. Heretofore, the custom has obtained that girls from one house were not allowed to meet or converse with those of another, the custom growing out of a fear, in the earlier days of the institution, that escapes would be planned by such association. The present trustees believe the advantages of the gathering will more than counterbalance the danger. This separation policy has had its effect upon the atmosphere of the institution, which, we trust, will not be apparent hereafter.

Few appreciate the isolated position of the ladies of the institution, and they have not enjoyed the ordinary social relations, except during their vacations. There is a necessity for an association with the outside world, to help them to retain that elasticity and freshness of character which so help to success, and which are so likely to be "dried out," or "wrung out," by the trials of the work, and an isolated position.

In this connection, we venture to suggest that if the workers in every institution were instructed to make an annual visit to other institutions of similar character, and to make the visit not merely a formal call, but an earnest conference upon methods, it would lead to very beneficial results.

## SPECIAL AID.

The interest in and supervision over our girls while under indenture, and also after their release from the institution, is still continued by visits and correspondence.

In two cases during the past year we have availed ourselves of the privileges of our Special Fund, to contribute to the education of girls who exhibited a special talent, one for music, the other for teaching. One has already shown superior ability, and has secured a situation which will give her more than an adequate support; the other has not yet completed her studies.

## ADVISORY BOARD OF WOMEN.

The ladies of this board, with large experience in reform and institution life, while having no vote at our sessions, always meet with us and practically are members of our board. Their suggestions in regard to labor, diet, etc., during the past year, have been adopted, and their counsel upon all matters is always reliable. However men may differ in regard to woman's appropriate work in general, there seems to be no reason to doubt that, in the work of penal and reformatory institutions for females, she ought to have a place.

At the International Prison Congress, at London, a few months since, the international committee, in their report, said:

"In the general question of reclamation, the influence of women devoted to such work is of the highest importance, and the committee rejoiced that the congress had had the advantage of the presence and counsel of many ladies whose practical acquaintance with prisons and reformatories had given weight to their words, and whose example furnished hope for the future."

One of the speakers said, "It was right that women should seek out and help the less fortunate of their own sex. It was a great feature in the history of the country for women to enter upon such important duties, for they of all others were best able to treat the moral and mental, as well as the physical diseases of their sex."

## NEW BARN.

The Committee on Public Charitable Institutions in 1867 did not favor our application for an appropriation to build a barn, but recommended that the stock be sold and that the barns, which were unfit for use, should be torn down. It has been very apparent that, with a farm of 175 acres, which we need for protection, it was a wise policy to keep stock, and with that view, the last legislature made an appropriation of five thousand dollars to build a barn and stock the farm. The barn is under contract and will be ready for use in a few weeks.

## HEALTH.

Considering the sickly season, we have been favored with a remarkable degree of health, greater than the average of community outside the school, which, in view of the hereditary taint and the past life of the inmates, is remarkable, and can only be accounted for by their regular habits, simple diet and proper exercise.

We refer to the Superintendent's, Physician's and Farmers' Reports for the details of the work in their several departments.

During the year our board has suffered the loss, by death, of the venerable Daniel Denny, chairman of the board. The following extract from our records will testify our appreciation of *his* character and *our* loss.

ACTION OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL  
FOR GIRLS.

LANCASTER, March 11, 1872.

On meeting for the first time after the death of our honored and beloved associate, Daniel Denny, who for sixteen years, ever since the establishment of this institution, has presided over our deliberations, we recall, with sad but grateful feelings, his most valuable services, and those qualities of mind and of heart which so admirably qualified him for their performance; his conscientious regard for duty, his humble and reverent spirit, his unaffected kindness and disinterestedness, his remarkable candor and sound discretion, his ripe experience and mature judgment.

These qualities endeared him to us, as they did to all who knew him, and we esteem it no common privilege to have been so long and so intimately associated with a man of so noble a character, so wise as a counsellor, and, as a friend, so warm-hearted and sincere.

Our experience and our thoughts, in connection with this work, lead us to the conclusion that these girls are very much as the rest of the world would be under similar circumstances, and that we should pity oftener than condemn. A distinguished writer has said: —

In nine cases out of ten, crime is no proof of special depravity apart from general depravity, and that the circumstances have just so much weight as this, that put you or me in those same circumstances, in nine cases out of ten, we should be criminals too. In the same circumstances involves a great deal. It involves an hereditary taint stamped in the very mould of birth; it involves physical misery; it involves the worst kind of social influence; it involves the pressure of all the natural appetites, rioting in this need of the body and this darkness of the soul. And it implies no suspicion of a man's moral standard — it is no insult to his self-respect to tell him that, under similar conditions, it is extremely probable he would have been a criminal too. Reasoning in an arm-chair is very proper, and often very accurate; but the logic of starvation is too peremptory for syllogisms. We have grown up in pure light and air, appeased with the comforts and braced by at least the current morality of society. But, concerning those degraded ones, what some call "charity" is no more than "justice." It is no more than justice to say — all the conditions being considered — that, as to the vast majority of them, crime is no proof of special depravity. It is the genuine humanity that is there, no base metal. It came from the common mint; somewhere you will find upon it a faint scar of the Divine image; but the coin was pitched into this bonfire of appetite and blasphemy, and it has come out a cinder. God made them complete souls, and stamped his image upon them, but they have fallen into the dark and dreary ways; the fierce flames have hardened them; the foul air has tainted them; and their special depravity, over and above the common depravity, is the infection of circumstances.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK B. FAY.  
ALBERT TOLMAN.  
J. L. S. THOMPSON.  
H. J. ADAMS.  
RICHARD H. STEARNS.

[Two of the Trustees, GEORGE B. EMERSON and ROBERT O. FULLER, are absent from the country.]

OCTOBER, 1872.



## REPORT OF THE ADVISORY BOARD OF WOMEN.

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*To the Board of Trustees of the State Industrial School at Lancaster.*

GENTLEMEN:—The Advisory Board of Women, as required by the act of the legislature constituting said board, respectfully present the following report:—

We have repeatedly visited the State Industrial School, under your charge, and have found it as formerly, under faithful, conscientious officers, whom we believe to be working with most intelligent judgment, and in the true spirit of the Master, for the real reformation of the girls.

It is to us, and must be to every one familiar with the temptations now surrounding young girls in large cities, and with the knowledge of the number of them for whom proper control and right influence at home must be impossible, a cause for deep regret that so few commitments have been made to the school during the past year. There are many girls in circumstances of moral danger for whom the State should interpose, and we wish most distinctly to state our belief, that for such, under no circumstances, and in no position, is there such hope of reformation, as under the judicious restraint and discipline of the family system at Lancaster. We utterly dissent from the theory that for them, a home in a family must be better than an institution. On the contrary, the number is so small of families who would undertake such a charge, with true moral purpose, and with time to carry it out, while the outside temptations remain great, that we are almost ready to say, that so good an institution is better than any family, for the large class who are mentally or morally unable to stand alone.

At the request of your board, we have carefully considered the dietary of the institution. We have found it wholesome and ample, recommending only more liberal use of butter, eggs and milk, with larger provision of apples and other fruits in their season. The health of the girls is sufficient guarantee that the diet is judicious; but where there is a deprivation of much that childhood and youth crave, every one must desire that, so far as it consistently can be, the natural appetite should be gratified by something more than is demanded by actual necessity.

We have carefully considered, in connection with your board, the subject of classification, as suggested in the report of the Board of State Charities. We find it, as does every one who gives thought to it, a most difficult question. But, after carefully collating the experience of the different families at Lancaster, we are forced to believe that no judicious classification can be made. The influence of the better upon the worse is so much greater than its opposite, that we should be unwilling to do without that means of influence,—and believe that “the wheat and the tares” had better grow together in the institution, as they will be found to do elsewhere.

The subject of judicious and sufficient occupation for the girls (the average age of whom is increasing) has largely engrossed the consideration of the board. The opportunities for instruction in, and the execution of, all branches of household service, have always been made available to the utmost, and we would supersede none of these. But there still must remain time for much other work than is required by the daily wants of the institution. That none should eat the bread of idleness, knitting has been a constant resource, and the best, for many reasons.

We should like to supply its place with some work which shall more actively employ the thoughts, and of more engrossing interest, and the knowledge and practice of which shall be more useful in future life. We have therefore advised the introduction of sewing-machines, believing that the ability to

run a machine well, would go far toward removing any necessity for a relapse into vice, after leaving the institution, from difficulty in obtaining pleasant employment; while the constant use of them in the school would largely assist in the creation of that atmosphere of industry which is the most powerful aid to reform. We have advised the introduction of this work, simply because we believe it will be a healthful influence in the work of reformation, not with a view to pecuniary profit to the State. We believe that the people of Massachusetts are willing to pay all needful charges for the restoration of those morally or physically infirm, and are only anxious to know where and how their money can best be used to lessen the numbers of the unfortunate and dangerous classes.

It was with great regret that we learned, early in the year, that our board and the institution must lose the services of Mrs. Mary A. Fay. She added to peculiar fitness for the work, experience only to be gained by service rendered for a time as matron in one of the families of the school, and her removal from the State has deprived not only the school, but many who have gone out from it, of a most judicious adviser and friend, and our board of a most valued and useful member.

We desire to thank you, gentlemen, for the more than courtesy you have extended to us, for the entire cordiality with which you have met us, and especially for the opportunity constantly given us of attending all your meetings, and taking part in all your deliberations. We have thus gained a knowledge of the workings of the institution which nothing else could have given us, and also have the privilege of bearing testimony to the enlightened interest, and faithful service, which at such great personal sacrifice you give to the duties of your office.

ANNIE T. ENDICOTT.

M. B. CLAFLIN.

M. S. LAMSON.



## SUPERINTENDENT AND CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

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*To the Trustees of the State Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster.*

GENTLEMEN:—In reviewing the history of the year, we naturally first recall the death of DANIEL DENNY, Esq., whose venerable form and cheerful face greeted us so cordially at all our meetings, and who, from the organization of this board, had been a member of it, and had presided over its deliberations, with scarcely an exception, these sixteen years.

We can but gratefully record his long and valuable services, and warmly cherish his memory.

A few months later we were made painfully conscious of the great value of the spirit and life of another who had been intimately connected with us and our school.

Ten years since, Miss ELIZABETH H. FISHER came upon our grounds as a worker simply with the design of a brief supply.

Never did one enter upon the work more heartily, yet distrustfully, or continue in it, and prosecute it, while health admitted, with greater enthusiasm, conscientious fidelity and true delight. She was one of the most inspiring and faithful teachers I ever knew, one of the most diligent and painstaking workers in the sewing-room, insisting upon equal thoroughness in all kinds of domestic work as in the studies of the school-room, while one of the most earnest, serious, cordial and tender in imparting moral and religious truth and influence.

Often did she, as the apostle, beseech her charge with tears to abandon every wrong, and choose the right way, commending them lovingly to God and His Word, as able to guide and build them up, and give them an inheritance among those who are



sanctified by faith, which is in Christ Jesus, and continually did she seek, by letter and friendly visit, to recall the wandering, confirm the weak, and encourage the desponding.

As teacher, friend, member of the Advisory Board, and trusted counsellor, she has left her *impress* upon the institution for good. She will be an *inspiration* to some of us to renewed labor and Christian love,—tenderly cherished in the memories of many of the lowly ones whom she labored to save.

The last effort she made was not for herself or her friends and family in favored circumstances, but for some of these poor and nearly friendless ones whom she had watched with the love and solicitude of a worker in the Lord's vineyard.

Most peacefully she fell asleep, with these words before her: "The Lord is my Shepherd"; and, as we bore her to her burial with the tears and songs of her girls, the scene was to us a touching testimonial of her sympathy with her Lord in his work for the poor and needy.

The statistics appended to this report indicate but little of the history of our year's labor. No year has been more fraught with labor, care, anxiety and conscientious effort, on the part of all the workers, to withstand the difficulties, overcome the obstacles, and prosecute the labor of *re-forming* the spirit and lives of those placed in our hands. Untiring vigilance and exhaustive labor, with the moral influences exerted, have prevented escapes (with a single exception), and in most cases, exhibitions of violence. General quiet and order have prevailed through the year.

The schools have been well maintained, and have afforded instruction and discipline of mind indispensably needed.

The health of the members of the institution has been good, — a few marked exceptions have, however, called for unusual medical attendance and protracted nursing. One case of death has occurred. Ellen Clark was taken ill in June, and after a severe sickness of several days, with apparent symptoms of cerebro-spinal meningitis, died upon June 21st, and finds her resting-place in our little cemetery, leaving a pleasant memory,

with the hope that the instruction she received and listened to while here was designed by the Great Teacher to prepare her for better service above.

My own high estimate of the family system, as carried out for sixteen years in this institution, the necessity for its retention, and for freedom of action in its administration, as also the marked positive success it has secured by its discipline and instruction, and our ability to receive and bless a larger portion of the juvenile delinquents in our Commonwealth, have been so fully and frequently set forth in my previous annual reports, that it is unnecessary for me to add more than a reference to them.

The interest manifested in my labors as chaplain, and in the efforts of the ladies in the respective homes, in imparting religious instruction, during the past year, has been peculiarly gratifying, awakening strong hope that results will appear which will rejoice our hearts, and bring glory to Him who giveth grace to the lowly.

With diligent attention still to the divine command, "Sow beside all waters," and with joyful remembrance of souls here reclaimed, — some on earth, a blessing to their friends, and some in heaven, — we devote ourselves with renewed ardor and cheerful hope to efforts to rescue these children and youth from evils within and without, and prepare them for useful labor here, and for "glory, honor, immortality," and eternal life.

Respectfully submitted,

MARCUS AMES,

*Superintendent and Chaplain.*

## STATISTICS.

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Number present in the institution, Oct. 1, 1871	131
received upon commitment during the year	24
received upon return from indenture, or place	
during the year, . . . . .	16
Whole number during the year, . . . . .	171
Number present in the institution, Oct. 1, 1872	121
indentured during the year and not returned	45
discharged and delivered to friends . . .	3
escaped, . . . . .	1
deceased, . . . . .	1
Whole number, . . . . .	171
Number of indentures during the year (some girls being twice indentured), . . . . .	56
Number of returns from indentures and places during the year, . . . . .	26
Whole number received since the opening of the school, . . . . .	810
Number present in the institution, . . . . .	121
under indenture, . . . . .	79
delivered to friends at 18 years of age, or who have completed their term of indenture, .	436
dismissed to parents or friends, . . . .	61
discharged as unsuitable, . . . . .	64
escaped from the institution, . . . . .	6
sent to hospitals, almshouses, and delivered to B. S. C., . . . . .	34
deceased, . . . . .	9

Number of separate families, . . . . .	5
Present limit of accommodation, . . . . .	150
Average attendance for the year, . . . . .	122

Of the number now in the institution, there were born —

In Massachusetts, . . . . .	85	England, . . . . .	1
Maine, . . . . .	6	Birthplace unknown, . . . . .	4—121
New Hampshire, . . . . .	3		
Vermont, . . . . .	3	Of American parentage, . . . . .	52
Rhode Island, . . . . .	2	American (colored), . . . . .	12
Connecticut, . . . . .	2	Irish, . . . . .	41
New York, . . . . .	6	English, . . . . .	9
Maryland, . . . . .	2	German, . . . . .	2
District of Columbia, . . . . .	2	French, . . . . .	2
South Carolina, . . . . .	1	French Canadian, . . . . .	1
New Brunswick, . . . . .	2	Scotch, . . . . .	1
Canada, . . . . .	2	Spanish, . . . . .	1—121

Of the number now in the institution —

Both parents living, . . . . .	28	For short time, . . . . .	31
One parent living, . . . . .	69	Not at all, . . . . .	5—121
Orphans, . . . . .	24—121		
Lived at home, . . . . .	66	Attended some religious service, . . . . .	
from home, . . . . .	55—121	Frequently, . . . . .	89
		Seldom, . . . . .	26
Before coming, attended school, . . . . .		Not at all, . . . . .	6—121
For some time, . . . . .	85		

Of those now members of the school, there are —

Of ten years of age, . . . . .	1	Of sixteen, . . . . .	31
eleven, . . . . .	2	seventeen, . . . . .	19
twelve, . . . . .	3	eighteen, . . . . .	13
thirteen, . . . . .	10	nineteen, . . . . .	2
fourteen, . . . . .	16	twenty, . . . . .	2—121
fifteen, . . . . .	22	Average age, 15½ years.	

Of those committed this year, when sent to us, there were —

Of eleven years of age, . . . . . 1	Committed on charge of
twelve, . . . . . 3	stubbornness and dis-
thirteen, . . . . . 4	obedience, . . . . . 11
fourteen, . . . . . 4	Idle and vicious life, . . . . . 4
fifteen, . . . . . 9	Larceny, . . . . . 3
sixteen, . . . . . 3—24	Vagrancy, . . . . . 1
Average age, 14 1-12 yrs.	Burning building, . . . . . 1
	Fornication, . . . . . 1
	Wanton and lascivious
	behavior, . . . . . 1
	Unmanageable, . . . . . 2—24

Received this year —

From Suffolk County, . . . . . 5	From Barnstable, . . . . . 1
Essex, . . . . . 9	Hampden, . . . . . 1
Worcester, . . . . . 3	Berkshire, . . . . . 1
Middlesex, . . . . . 2	Norfolk, . . . . . 1—24
Bristol, . . . . . 1	

Of the whole number, since the opening of the school, we have received —

From Suffolk County, . . . . . 243	From Berkshire, . . . . . 22
Middlesex, . . . . . 149	Hampshire, . . . . . 16
Essex, . . . . . 109	Hampden, . . . . . 17
Worcester, . . . . . 95	Plymouth, . . . . . 17
Bristol, . . . . . 72	Barnstable, . . . . . 10
Norfolk, . . . . . 53	Franklin, . . . . . 7—810

Amount of work performed in sewing-rooms during the year:—

Garments made, . . . . . 2,685	Socks knitted for sale
Articles of bedding, fur-	(dozen pairs), . . . . . 175
niture, etc., . . . . . 830	Net gain by knitting, . . \$487 00



## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

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*To the Trustees of Industrial School for Girls.*

GENTLEMEN :— The health of the inmates of the school for the past year, has been generally good ; one death during the year. Ellen Clark, age sixteen, with a morbid condition of the brain from childhood, died June 21st, from cerebro-spinal meningitis. From the general yet steady change in the previous life, habits and character of those recently committed to the institution, it follows that much of the disease is of a chronic type, requiring isolation for treatment ; this, from the absence of all hospital accommodations, has been impossible ; and we have been compelled to transfer them to other institutions for that advice and treatment which our own institution should have furnished.

And as there are reasons for believing that similar conditions will continue, growing in importance as their numbers increase, the subject of suitable and separate hospital accommodations is again brought to your notice, as one demanding immediate attention, and where the reasons presented in a former report in favor of such action, may be again urged with increased power.

Respectfully submitted by,

J. L. S. THOMPSON, M. D.

LANCASTER, October, 1872.

## FARMER'S REPORT.

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*To the Trustees of the State Industrial School for Girls.*

GENTLEMEN: — The labors of the husbandman are again summed up by the gathering in of another harvest. The season has been an average one for the farmer; in most respects favorable, but it has also had its disadvantages.

The main crops have yielded well, but there has been some lack in the line of garden vegetables.

Insects have been very destructive during the past season, and it has been one continual struggle to overcome and counteract their depredations, which has been done to some extent, although their inroads have shortened some of the crops.

Corn and potatoes are good, although in the latter there is some appearance of disease.

The yield of hay is good, and was secured in good condition.

I have cultivated twelve acres to corn, three to potatoes, two and one-half to beans, four to roots and garden vegetables.

The crop of fruit is unusually abundant, and will meet the wants of the school.

Our cows have done well during the summer, yielding an average of milk equal to that which has been used in the school in past years.

It is very gratifying to know that soon we are to have ample accommodations for our stock, in prospect of a new barn, which is so desirable in order to receive the greatest compensation therefrom.

With the facilities soon to be completed, there is no reason why the farm cannot become a great benefit and source of profit to the institution.

The following table will show the amount and value of the productions of the farm for the present year:—

STATE FARM *in account with* F. WHITNEY, *Farmer.*

DR.

1871.

Oct.	Value of stock on hand, . . . .	\$972 00
	of farming tools, . . . .	1,425 40
	of produce on hand, . . . .	1,798 50
	Expenses of the farm for the year (including purchase of stock, &c.), . . . .	2,614 84
	Salary of the farmer, . . . .	700 00
	Balance in favor of farm, . . . .	588 63
		<hr/> \$8,099 37

CR.

1872.

Oct.	Value of stock on hand, . . .	\$1,643 75
	of farming tools, . . .	1,732 90
	Produce of farm on hand, . .	2,284 25
	Summer fruits and vegetables, .	350 00
	Sales during the year, . . .	524 47
	Pork for institution, . . .	120 00
	Keeping two horses, . . .	300 00
	Milk for institution, . . .	300 00
	Eggs and poultry, . . .	75 00
	Rent of pasture, . . .	60 00
	Labor for institution, . . .	709 00
		<hr/> \$8,099 37

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK WHITNEY.

## INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

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### REAL ESTATE.

Chapel, . . . . .	\$3,000 00
House No. 1, . . . . .	12,500 00
No. 2, . . . . .	12,500 00
No. 3, . . . . .	8,800 00
No. 4, . . . . .	12,500 00
No. 5, . . . . .	4,300 00
Superintendent's house, . . . . .	2,800 00
Farmer's house, . . . . .	1,200 00
Wood-house, . . . . .	400 00
Icc-house, . . . . .	300 00
Hen-house, . . . . .	150 00
Four barns and work-shop, . . . . .	2,500 00
Ten acres wood land, . . . . .	200 00
One hundred and seventy five acres farm land, . . . . .	8,000 00
Amount of real estate, . . . . .	<hr style="width: 10%; display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"/> \$69,150 00

### PERSONAL PROPERTY.

In Superintendent's office, including library, . . . . .	\$400 00
In chapel, . . . . .	200 00
In store-room, . . . . .	75 00
In houses,—furniture, clothing, fuel, etc.,	11,507 10
Produce of farm on hand, . . . . .	2,284 25
Valuation of stock, . . . . .	1,643 75
Valuation of farming utensils, . . . . .	1,732 90
Amount of personal property, . . . . .	<hr style="width: 10%; display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"/> \$17,843 00
Total, . . . . .	<hr style="width: 10%; display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"/> \$86,993 00

## LIST OF OFFICERS, WITH THEIR SALARIES.

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Marcus Ames, <i>Sup't and Chaplain</i> , without support, . . .	\$1,800 00
Frederick Whitney, <i>Farmer</i> , " " . . .	700 00
J. L. S. Thompson, M. D., <i>Physician</i> , " " . . .	200 00
Frank B. Fay, <i>Treasurer</i> , " " . . .	200 00
Albert Tolman, <i>Steward</i> , " " . . .	100 00
Lucy A. Proctor, <i>Superintendent's Assistant</i> , with support, .	300 00
Caroline J. Walton, <i>Matron</i> , Family No. 1, " " . .	300 00
Louisa M. Tolman, " " No. 2, " " . .	300 00
Harriet F. Perry, " " No. 3, " " . .	300 00
Lucina E. Dodge, " " No. 4, " " . .	300 00
Maria M. Woodbury, " " No. 5, " " . .	300 00
Ellen J. Carleton, <i>Ass't Matron</i> , Family No. 1, with support, .	250 00
S. J. Marsh, " " " No. 2, " " . .	250 00
E. Watson, " " " No. 3, " " . .	250 00
Sarah J. Buttrick, " " " No. 4, " " . .	250 00
Ellen S. Waters, " " " No. 5, " " . .	250 00
Lucy E. Ayres, <i>Housekeeper</i> , " No. 1, " " . .	225 00
Alsina Thompson, " " No. 2, " " . .	225 00
Martha F. Boyd, " " No. 3, " " . .	225 00
Elizabeth Fogg, " " No. 4, " " . .	225 00
Clara Whitney, " " No. 5, " " . .	225 00
Elmina K. Spaulding, <i>Seamstress</i> , " " . .	250 00
Adeline A. Willcox, <i>Sewing-Machine Teacher</i> , " " . .	275 00



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# EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES AND OTHER OFFICERS

OF THE

State Industrial School for Girls.

*Nov.*

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OCTOBER, 1873.

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BOSTON:

WRIGHT & POTTER, STATE PRINTERS,  
CORNER OF MILK AND FEDERAL STREETS.

1874.



# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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*To His Excellency the Governor and to the Honorable Council.*

The Trustees of the State Industrial School for Girls present the Eighteenth Annual Report.

The material interests of a large public institution are important, and require the constant attention of the Trustees.

The houses must be kept in good repair, and the furniture will need frequent renewal in some of its parts.

Numerous repairs have been made in the past year, but none requiring a large expenditure of money, and the buildings are in good condition, so that but little need be done the coming year. The fences surrounding the school have been put into good order, and the grounds surrounding the houses present a neat and attractive appearance.

The old barn which was on the farm when it was purchased by the State was fitted up and repaired, but it was destitute of any of the modern conveniences for saving manure, and could not be made suitable for keeping a stock of cattle. In the year 1867 a petition was presented to the legislature, asking for an appropriation to be used for building a new one. The committee on public charitable institutions, instead of recommending an appropriation, advised that the stock should be sold, the old barn taken down, and that the land, excepting that near the houses, should be disposed of. The stock was sold and the barn taken down, and the horse-barn, which stood near one of the houses, was moved to a more suitable locality.

Fortunately the land was not sold, and there are very obvious reasons why the State should retain all the land so long as they use the buildings for their present purpose. The depreciation of the farm, and loss in various ways by having land without stock, was so apparent that the legislature of the year 1872 granted a petition of the Trustees, and made an appropriation of five thousand dollars, which was used for the erection of a barn, which was being built when our last report was made. It was finished so that the stock was kept in it part of last winter. It is a good substantial structure, built on the most approved plan, and with the necessary arrangements for keeping stock and making and saving manure. The grounds around it have not yet been graded as they should be. The earth that is to be removed can be profitably mixed with manure, until all that should be taken away is used, and then easy and convenient passages will be obtained.

A large old barn stands on the "Stewart" farm, which is not fit to keep stock in, but affords ample store-room, so that with the horse-barn, which is in thoroughly good repair, and the new one, there is now proper protection for all the cattle, tools and machinery that need be kept upon a large farm.

The herd of cows on the farm has been gradually increasing in numbers for three years, and is now a valuable one.

The products of the farm increase, and it improves from year to year, and more attention than formerly has been given to garden vegetables, with good success.

In a town no larger than Lancaster, the means of extinguishing fires which can be made available, in a locality as isolated as the school is, will be limited. Fortunately, in selecting the place for the school, the commissioners were aware of the importance of a good supply of pure water. It is brought from springs and a reservoir about one mile from the institution, which are elevated so as to secure a fall of about eighty feet. There is a full supply for all the families and the barns. With a small expenditure at the fountain-head, the quantity could be increased sufficiently to meet extraordinary emergencies.

The pipes put in to convey the water to the school were too small. They were of iron, and have been diminished in

capacity by the accumulation of rust during eighteen years' service. Water enough will run through them for daily use, but not in such quantity or with such force as to be of any great value for extinguishing fires, if such calamity should befall the institution. The State has five large and two smaller dwelling-houses, a chapel, barns and outbuildings, all containing valuable property. If the supply-pipe were enlarged, hydrants could be placed at each of the buildings, from which large and powerful streams of water could be thrown, with the chance of preventing serious disasters. We think this additional safeguard to the property of the Commonwealth should be furnished.

We believe the material interests of the institution have been faithfully cared for by the Trustees and officers with whom the duty rests.

#### MORE IMPORTANT INTERESTS.

We pass now to the consideration of other and more important interests—the care, condition and education of the young persons for whose welfare the school was founded, and who have become the wards of the State, either because their natural guardians came to be unnatural, and left them to war without support against the temptations that assail young life, and they were unequal to the conflict; or because they inherited perversity of will and became ungovernable.

The school has been conducted during the past upon the same general principles as in former years.

There have been from the first, experiments, discussions, and constant inquiries for better ways, but as yet no radical change has been made.

We trust, however, that we shall be prepared to inquire into and adopt new methods, if past or future legislation or changing or changed circumstances shall require them.

The general good health of the families is remarkable. After making all due allowance for the healthfulness of the locality, and considering the diseased condition in which many of the girls come to us, we can realize the wise and prudent administration of the laws of health by the mothers or matrons, which secures to them an average sanitary condition



equal to that enjoyed by persons of the same age in any part of the State.

Bringing them into good physical condition—saving the bodies—is one all-important step towards curing mental and moral disease.

With equal satisfaction as upon the physical, we can report upon the mental and moral condition of past and present inmates. Generally, they manifest a right spirit after a short time spent in the school, and a determination to lead virtuous lives. Notwithstanding the terrible experiences crowded into their childhood before being placed under such saving influences, a large proportion of them have acquired strength of character, a good education, and have gone out to be useful and worthy members of society.

We have watched the progress of the school, and studied its methods carefully, and are deeply impressed by the wisdom of its founders, and in its history find little to condemn, and few mistakes to regret.

The Superintendent's report will show a diminution of numbers, and increase in the average age of the inmates. A number of them are only retained waiting for suitable places or homes to be found for them, so that the number going out will greatly exceed the commitments for some little time to come.

The records sent by judges and commissioners, beside increased age, indicate also that those sentenced have wandered farther from home, and have been more prodigal in the waste of life, than those formerly sent; and there are intimations that hereafter only those regarded incorrigible are to be sent to Lancaster.

It is supposed these older girls will have more mental culture, and, many of them, enough of what is usually called education, and will bring a large increase of physical power to the school; but our experience shows us they may be so very ignorant and diseased, that they will not do so in fact.

It will be necessary to retain them a longer time to restore them to such moral health that they may be returned into the community, without too great exposure of themselves, or the equally serious danger, that of corrupting others.

What should be done to meet these changing circumstances it is not easy to determine.

Your Trustees, deeply feeling the importance of the matter, with the opportunity of seeing all sides of the question, have given to it most earnest consideration, without reaching definite action.

We doubt not, however, the wisdom and the earnest endeavors of all interested will lead to the adoption of the best plans when the necessity for change shall come.

We have referred to the fact that some of the girls are now only retained in the school waiting for suitable places. Applications are numerous, and an indefinite number could be sent out, were we justified in giving "a character," feeling only the responsibility that rests upon the agent of a common intelligence office. Experience teaches us that great caution is an imperative duty. These girls, for reasons which you may understand, may be an added temptation in the family in which they are placed—such a temptation as we have known the respected heads of some families to fall before, bringing sad disaster on themselves and their homes, as well as the poor girl, who is the least guilty victim.

Outside the applicant's home there are sometimes dangers that may not be known by persons recommending places, into which it would be a fatal mistake to place one not fully armed against temptation; and so it happens that notwithstanding the combined caution and wisdom of visiting agents who seek for homes, and of guardians and trustees who indenture their wards, mistakes are made.

The difficulty of fitting these young, perhaps not very guilty, girls into homes and society is greater than inexperienced persons imagine, and the Trustees are obliged to act contrary to the strongest recommendations.

The home or family is called a divine institution, and the only one in which young persons should be placed. Were only a larger number of homes divinely pure, there would be no children demanding the especial care of the State.

We have said there were intimations that only girls regarded incorrigible were to be sent to the school in future. We do not receive them as such; we would not use the word as applicable to any boys or girls under seventeen years of

age, unless they belonged to an exceptional class of defectives.

Whatever may be the record of those sent to Lancaster, they are to be received there as hopeful subjects. Whoever work there, be they trustees, superintendent, matrons or farmer, "if they have not, first, that clear-eyed Christian humility which leads one ever to see his own failings, and acknowledge what has been done for him, and which induces him to make every allowance for the peculiar failings and temptations of others, and then that self-sacrificing love begotten of love bestowed, which is willing, in faithful hope, to endure much, to be God's instrument in saving the souls and bodies of those brought under their influence," mistake their mission, and more faithful and hopeful workers should take their places.

Almost without exception, the persons employed at Lancaster have been faithful. The apparently hopeless cases who come to them, self-abandoned, saying they have no opportunity, no hope left, are received with open arms into loving hearts; through kindness and wise training self-respect is revived, the recuperating power of young life comes into action, the tempter is overcome, angels minister to them, they return to the Father, and are saved.

We must express our sorrow that, while we make the claims we have in behalf of the school, from its foundation, there has grown, in the public mind, distrust of its usefulness, and a misunderstanding of its character. Possibly it may reap the blessing of being "evil spoken of," but its especial guardians protest against its being so slandered, that the inmates, after leaving it, even if they have been great sinners, shall be subject through their future lives to the stigma of having graduated from a school supported by the State of Massachusetts, where neither improvement or reformation was to have been expected. Again, we protest against any statements that create in the minds of judges, commissioners or the public, false impressions about the management, design and true character of the school.

We question the wisdom of changing the original design of the school, by sending to it chiefly older and more corrupt girls.

If the matrons have for their training and reformation such girls as are found in our communities, without guardians and homes, with the degree of criminality which, unchecked, will end in ruin, they can keep their families up to so high a standard of virtue that the newly admitted persons can be received with reasonable hope of their being overcome by the good; but if *only those* deemed incorrigible are sent, vice will have the ascendancy—"good will be overcome of evil." It would be an attempt to reform by placing the fallen sinner in company no better than her own. The classification would be unnatural, rendering reform more difficult.

We know there are numbers of young moral defectives, in all our large towns, and in the country too, who should be cared for before they pass into the decidedly dangerous class, a class more to be feared because of its corrupting influence, than those usually counted defective on account of some physical disability. The school is needed for these young moral defectives.

Within the last year the Advisory Board has been discontinued, and three ladies have been joined to the Trustees, making a board of ten, with equal duties and responsibilities. We are sure we shall be one—one in earnest endeavor that the important trust you have committed to us shall be faithfully discharged.

The accompanying reports, from the officers of the institution, give information relating to its several departments, and furnish the required statistics.

All are respectfully submitted by the Trustees.

ALBERT TOLMAN.  
GEO. B. EMERSON.  
FRANK B. FAY.  
J. L. S. THOMPSON.  
H. J. ADAMS.  
RICHARD H. STEARNS.  
ROBERT O. FULLER.  
M. B. CLAFLIN.  
M. S. LAMSON.  
MARY A. FAY.

OCTOBER, 1873.



## TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL in account with FRANK B. FAY, Treasurer.

Cr.

1872-3.	To amount paid— For salaries, labor, &c., . . . fuel and lights, . . . clothing, . . . flour and meal, . . . repairs and improvements, furniture, bedding, &c., . . . provisions, . . . groceries, . . . grain for stock, . . . transportation and travel'g expenses, fruit and vegetables, . . . medical supplies, . . . miscellaneous expenditures, . . . Paid State Treasurer, . . . Balance to credit, . . .	1872-3.	1872-3.	By balance cash on hand, Oct. 1, 1872, . collected of towns for support of girls, sale of produce, labor, &c., . . . cash of State Treasurer, . . .	Cr.
		\$10,355 77 1,776 99 1,277 60 1,940 90 6,433 41 1,326 76 1,383 87 1,361 08 607 88 365 60 15 00 88 45 3,646 79 4,000 00 3,497 13 \$38,077 23			\$3,084 43 3,278 08 1,426 01 30,288 71 \$38,077 23
			1873.	October 1, By balance cash on hand, .	\$3,497 13
(E. & O. E.)					
FRANK B. FAY, Treasurer.					

For Inventory of Property, see page 22.



SUPERINTENDENT AND CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

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*To the Trustees of the State Industrial School at Lancaster.*

The statistics appended to this Report will furnish information relative to the number, age and situation of the girls under your guardianship during the year.

The inquiry naturally arises, What has been the condition and what the progress of those under our care?

*Physically*, the families have been highly favored with general health, an entire absence of the epidemic diseases which have so extensively prevailed in many parts of the State, and with but few cases of acute disease.

The number of girls suffering from chronic diseases, under the physician's care and requiring much attention from the matrons, has been larger than usual. Only one death has occurred. Nellie O'Connors, from Springfield, had been subject to scrofulous disease since she first came to us, yet apparently had improved, until, in the spring, she seemed more enfeebled and unexpectedly died upon April 7.

The conditions of general health are well secured by the purity of our atmosphere, the healthful diet, the abundant recreation and sleep and freedom from unhealthy excitements.

*Industrially*, our girls have made progress in those arts which are above all price in value to the comfort, order and happiness of all homes, and as especially needful for their own personal support and usefulness in the families they may soon enter, as well as an essential preparation for the homes that may yet become their own.

We have knitted, beside the stockings for our own wear, one hundred and seventeen dozen pairs for sale, and fifty-two dozen pairs for the boys at Westborough.

There have also been made upon the sewing-machine nine

hundred and ten night-robcs and three hundred and fifty-one ladies' skirts.

But the chief labor, as heretofore, has been the careful, systematic practice of the different departments of household work, alternating from the sewing-room to the laundry, kitchen and chamber-work, as age and strength have indicated their fitness. The forenoons have been thus employed, with a portion of the evening.

The question of increasing the labor for sale-work, and if so, of what character, to be best adapted to their future good, while carrying forward the necessary work of the houses and giving opportunity for obtaining the education needful, has engaged your attention, as indeed it has that of all your predecessors.

The number, age and character of the girls sent to us will doubtless suggest themselves as elements in the problem thus presented for consideration.

*Mentally*, the girls have made decided progress, with very few exceptions. Several have been sent to us of a very low grade of intellect and with scarcely any previous instruction in school. Hence their progress has been slow; but the majority have made average improvement, perhaps, with girls of their age and advantages.

Not alone have they been profited by the knowledge derived from their text-books, but also by the general instruction imparted by intelligent teachers, by the habit of application of mind and the discipline of the school-room; these are an essential part of our training, to elevate them above the associations of their former life and largely contributing to make them worthy members of society.

But after all we may have accomplished, physically, industrially and mentally, if we have not wrought deeper and implanted in their inner nature truth and influences which contribute to affect and govern them in relation to the property, good name and rights of others, the proper use of their own physical and mental powers and the recognition and service of their Creator, then have we sadly failed in the chief duty enjoined upon us.

For most heartily do I accord with the sentiments of a fellow-worker in another State, who says, "In the detailed man-

agement of a reformatory institution the tendency to divert the attention from the one important end for which the institution was established to matters of only relative importance, as means, leads me to remark, that while attaching due importance and giving due attention to economy, order, cleanliness and the like, I should feel that the most important part of our work was not done, could I not discover satisfactory evidence that real changes were being effected in the thoughts and purposes of those committed to our care, which would lead them eventually to a life of uprightness and usefulness."

What was the end sought by the founders of this institution?

Not houses of order and neatness, not schools with all needful books and rooms, with all appliances for labor, not simply detention and labor here for a season, but the *reformation* of girls in the Commonwealth needing reformation, according to the capacity of the institution to receive them. Not an outward reform while here, observant of rule, of work and study, only the more quickly to leave and return to former courses of life; but a reform in purpose, in plan, in desire, in choice and in conduct, having a spirit in sympathy with whatever things are honest, pure and of good report.

Whatever methods, therefore, may be adopted within, or whatever pressure may be exerted from without, the fundamental principle in the organization of the institution is to be continually observed, and is clearly declared in the Revised Statutes, chap. 75, sect. 20: "They shall cause the girls under their charge to be instructed in piety and morality, and in such branches of useful knowledge as are adapted to their age and capacity.

"In binding out girls they shall have scrupulous regard to the religious and moral character of those to whom it is proposed to bind them, that they may secure to the girls the benefits of good example and wholesome instruction, and the best means of improvement in virtue and knowledge and the opportunity of becoming intelligent, moral, useful and happy women."

This is the ideal we have had set before us, and we have been cheered in our efforts by the growing interest manifested, by the marked advance in knowledge, increased facility in

work, apparent spirit of penitence and change of conduct on the part of some of the eldest as well as the younger, of some who had been most vicious and hardened, as well as the more quiet and obedient.

We have been happily disappointed in the impressions produced upon the minds of some whom we feared we could not control, much less reform, and have learned to despair of none ; and we are encouraged by the purpose of many to continue in ways of well-doing.

With the hope of securing these ends still more fully in the future, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

MARCUS AMES,

*Superintendent and Chaplain.*

## S T A T I S T I C S.

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Number present in the institution, Oct. 1, 1872, .	121
received upon commitment during the	
year, . . . . .	20
received upon return from indenture, or	
place, during the year, . . . . .	20
Whole number during the year, . . . . .	— 161

Number present in the institution, Oct. 1, 1873, .	110
indentured during the year, and not re-	
turned, . . . . .	40
discharged and delivered to friends, .	3
sent to hospitals, . . . . .	2
discharged, 21 years of age, . . . . .	3
delivered to B. S. C., . . . . .	1
escaped, . . . . .	1
deceased, . . . . .	1
Whole number, . . . . .	— 161

Number of indentures during the year (some girls hav-	
ing been twice indentured), . . . . .	47
Number of returns from indentures and places during	
the year, . . . . .	28

Whole number received since the opening of the school,	830
Number present in the institution, . . . . .	110
under indenture, . . . . .	79
delivered to friends at 18 years of age, or	
who have completed their term of in-	
denture, . . . . .	459
dismissed to parents or friends, . . . . .	64
discharged as unsuitable, . . . . .	64
escaped from the institution, . . . . .	7



Number sent to hospitals, almshouses and delivered to B. S. C., . . . . .	37
deceased, . . . . .	10—830
Number of separate families, . . . . .	5
Present limit of accommodation, . . . . .	150
Average attendance during the year, . . . . .	121

Of the number now in the institution, there were born—

In Massachusetts, . . . . .	72	In France, . . . . .	1
Maine, . . . . .	8	Birthplace unknown, . . . . .	2—110
New Hampshire, . . . . .	3	Of American parentage, . . . . .	39
Vermont, . . . . .	4	American (colored), . . . . .	12
Connecticut, . . . . .	2	Irish, . . . . .	28
New York, . . . . .	7	English, . . . . .	10
Pennsylvania, . . . . .	1	German, . . . . .	1
Maryland, . . . . .	1	French, . . . . .	4
District of Columbia, . . . . .	1	French Canadian, . . . . .	4
South Carolina, . . . . .	1	Scotch, . . . . .	1
Nova Scotia, . . . . .	1	Spanish, . . . . .	1
Canada, . . . . .	2	Mixed, . . . . .	10—110
England, . . . . .	4		

Of the number now in the institution—

Both parents living, . . . . .	26	For short time, . . . . .	30
One parent living, . . . . .	62	Not at all, . . . . .	5—110
Orphans, . . . . .	21—110	Attended some religious service—	
Lived at home, . . . . .	61	Frequently, . . . . .	65
from home, . . . . .	49—110	Seldom, . . . . .	36
Before coming, attended school—		Not at all, . . . . .	9—110
For some time, . . . . .	75		

Of those now members of the school, there are—

Of eleven years of age, . . . . .	2	Of seventeen, . . . . .	34
twelve, . . . . .	1	eighteen, . . . . .	12
thirteen, . . . . .	6	nineteen, . . . . .	7
fourteen, . . . . .	8	twenty, . . . . .	1—110
fifteen, . . . . .	10	Average age, $16\frac{1}{5}$ .	
sixteen, . . . . .	29		

Of those committed this year, when sent to us, there were—

Of twelve years of age, . . . . .	1	
thirteen, . . . . .	2	
fourteen, . . . . .	4	
fifteen, . . . . .	6	
sixteen, . . . . .	5	
seventeen, . . . . .	2—	20
Average age, $14\frac{9}{10}$ .		

Committed on charge of stubbornness and disobedience, .	10	
Larceny, . . . . .	5	
Idle and vicious life, . . . . .	2	
Idle and vagrant life, . . . . .	1	
Lewd and lascivious conduct, . . . . .	1	
Intemperance, . . . . .	1—	20

Received this year—

From Suffolk County, . . . . .	4	
Essex County, . . . . .	6	
Worcester County, . . . . .	1	
Middlesex County, . . . . .	3	
Bristol County, . . . . .	1	
Barnstable County, . . . . .	1	
Hampden County, . . . . .	3	
Hampshire County, . . . . .	1—	20

Of the whole number, since the opening of the school, we have received—

From Suffolk County, . . . . .	247	
Middlesex County, . . . . .	152	
Essex County, . . . . .	115	
Worcester County, . . . . .	96	
Bristol County, . . . . .	73	
Norfolk County, . . . . .	53	
Berkshire County, . . . . .	22	
Hampshire County, . . . . .	17	
Hampden County, . . . . .	20	
Plymouth County, . . . . .	17	
Barnstable County, . . . . .	11	
Franklin County, . . . . .	7—	830

## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

*To the Trustees of Industrial School for Girls.*

The health of the inmates of the school for the past year has been generally good. But while we have had less of acute disease, the number of chronic cases has greatly increased. Several cases of hereditary scrofula have been under treatment for most of the time, adding largely to the responsibility and care of matrons, and almost wholly unfitting such girls from the performance of the ordinary duties of the family. Under such circumstances, and with the slight hope for a permanent recovery, it becomes a question if, with the present facilities for the treatment of such cases, the school is the best that can be done for these unfortunate girls.

One death during the year. Nellie O'Connors was taken in March with mild typhoid fever. The case progressed favorably for several days, when the disease was suddenly transferred to the brain, rapidly terminating in death.

A source of great embarrassment to all having charge of the sick is the want of proper hospital accommodations. At present the necessary facilities for treatment are almost wholly wanting; and when we consider that, at certain times, isolation and quiet, with proper ventilation, are some of the most important agents in the treatment of disease, and that at present a serious deficiency exists in the means for obtaining such results, the necessity for more suitable rooms must be admitted at once.

Trusting that this important matter will receive due attention, I am, respectfully, yours, &c.,

J. L. S. THOMPSON, M. D.

LANCASTER, Oct. 1, 1873.

## FARMER'S REPORT.

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*To the Trustees of the State Industrial School for Girls.*

I herewith present to you my sixth annual report as Farmer for the State Industrial School.

The year that has passed has had its drawbacks for the farmer, as well as those that have preceded it. We have had to contend with a great many obstacles in order to make even a *fair showing*, to say nothing of profits. The severe drought in the early part of the season was a great check to vegetation, and with some of the crops almost a failure was the result. This was especially so with seven acres of oats sown on good soil, and seeded down to grass, the whole amounting to but very little, the grass entirely drying up, making it necessary to reseed the land this fall.

The crop of rye was but little better, except in the straw, which is very good.

Trouble was also experienced in the failure of seeds to come up, and much time was required for transplanting, watering and caring for plants in such a manner as to preserve them.

Insects have been troublesome, as usual, especially the cabbage-worm, which has damaged the crop to some extent. Squash-vines, which looked finely in early summer, were attacked by the grubs in the roots and completely ruined, with the exception of a few hills. Melons, cucumbers and other vines have done very well.

Grass, which promised so finely in early spring for an abundant harvest, was greatly checked by the drought, and the hay-crop lessened thereby to considerable extent.

These causes, together with others which are unavoidable, have made some of our crops look very small, compared with

what they would have been under favorable circumstances, giving light returns for the labor expended.

Fruit, this year, is very scarce, not even a supply for the fall months. Looking on the favorable side, some of the crops were never better, particularly the crop of late potatoes, which has yielded abundantly, and the quality is excellent.

Roots of all kinds are remarkably good, and a great supply, both for cooking and for the stock, will be gathered.

Summer vegetables have been good, although they came late, and in some cases there has been a lack.

About twelve acres have been under the hoe, and ten acres in grain, the past season.

Our stock has done well; no loss has occurred from any source, and a good supply of milk has been obtained for the institution.

We have great reason to congratulate ourselves in witnessing, the past year, the commencing and finishing of a new barn, with all the desirable conveniences and improvements necessary to the successful carrying on of farming operations. The capacity of our barn is now such that we can accommodate about twenty cows, and with the young stock coming on, shall in a short time attain to that number, which will afford a sufficient supply of milk for the school.

We moved the stock into the new barn the first of January last, and found everything adjusted in the best manner to secure the comfort of the stock, and obtain the greatest profit therefrom.

The facilities for making manure are now such that the farm can be made productive and profitable with judicious management and a careful oversight in the different departments of farming operations.

The following table will show the amount and value of the productions of the farm for the present year:—



STATE FARM, *in account with* F. WHITNEY, *Farmer.*

## DR.

1872.

Oct.	Value of stock on hand,	.	.	.	\$1,643 75
	“ of farming tools.	.	.	.	1,732 90
	“ of produce on hand,	.	.	.	2,284 25
	Expenses of the farm for the year (including purchase of stock, &c.),	.	.		2,990 79
	Salary of the Farmer,	.	.	.	775 00
	Balance,	.	.	.	211 36
					<hr/>
					\$9,638 05

## CR.

1873.

Oct.	Value of stock on hand,	.	\$1,995 00
	“ of farming tools,	.	1,863 75
	Produce on hand,	.	2,565 00
	Summer vegetables,	.	350 00
	Sales during the year,	.	417 41
	Pork for institution,	.	135 00
	Keeping two horses,	.	300 00
	Rent of pasture,	.	36 39
	Eggs and poultry,	.	50 00
	Milk for institution,	.	1,099 50
	Labor for institution,	.	826 00
			<hr/>
			\$9,638 05

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK WHITNEY.

## INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

### REAL ESTATE.

Chapel, . . . . .	\$3,000 00
House No. 1, . . . . .	12,500 00
No. 2, . . . . .	12,500 00
No. 3, . . . . .	8,800 00
No. 4, . . . . .	12,500 00
No. 5, . . . . .	4,300 00
Superintendent's house, . . . . .	2,800 00
Farmer's house, . . . . .	1,200 00
Wood-house, . . . . .	400 00
Ice-house, . . . . .	300 00
Hen-house, . . . . .	150 00
Three old barns, . . . . .	600 00
One new barn and workshop, . . . . .	6,500 00
Ten acres woodland, . . . . .	200 00
One hundred and seventy-five acres farm land, . . . . .	8,000 00
Amount of real estate, . . . . .	<u>\$73,750 00</u>

### PERSONAL PROPERTY.

In superintendent's office, including library, . . . . .	\$400 00
In chapel, . . . . .	175 00
In store-room, . . . . .	120 00
In houses—furniture, clothing, fuel, &c., . . . . .	11,580 00
Produce of farm on hand, . . . . .	2,565 00
Valuation of stock, . . . . .	1,995 00
Valuation of farming utensils, . . . . .	1,863 75
Amount of personal property, . . . . .	<u>18,698 75</u>
Total, . . . . .	<u>\$92,448 75</u>

## LIST OF OFFICERS, WITH THEIR SALARIES.

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Marcus Ames (Sup't and Chaplain),	. without support,	\$1,800 00
Frederick Whitney (Farmer),	. . . " "	800 00
J. L. S. Thompson, M. D. (Physician),	" "	200 00
Frank B. Fay (Treasurer),	. . . " "	200 00
Albert Tolman (Steward),	. . . " "	100 00
Lucina E. Dodge (Supt's Assistant),	. . with support,	400 00
Lucy F. Ayres (Matron Family No. 1),	. " "	400 00
Angie E. Cogswell (Matron Family No. 2),	. " "	400 00
Sarah B. Watson (Matron Family No. 3),	. " "	400 00
Charlotte V. Drinkwater (Matron Family No. 4),	" "	400 00
Fannie V. Greeley (Matron Family No. 5),	. " "	400 00
Sarah J. Buttrick (Asst. Matron Family No. 1),	" "	350 00
Eunice A. Thompson (Asst. Mat'n Family No. 2),	" "	350 00
Elmina K. Spaulding (Asst. Mat'n Family No. 3),	" "	350 00
S. Lavinia Bassett (Asst. Matron Family No. 4),	" "	350 00
Esther D. Holden (Asst. Matron Family No. 5),	" "	350 00
Mary F. Hadley (Housekeeper Family No. 1),	" "	275 00
Alsina Thompson (Housekeeper Family No. 2),	" "	275 00
Charlotte A. Stratton (Housekeeper Family No. 3),	" "	275 00
Elizabeth A. Fogg (Housekeeper Family No. 4),	" "	275 00
Arabella A. Somes (Housekeeper Family No. 5),	" "	275 00
Lucy A. Miller (Seamstress),	. . . " "	275 00



# NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

## THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

# State Industrial School for Girls :

TOGETHER WITH THE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE RESIDENT OFFICERS.

*Mass.*

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OCTOBER, 1874.

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BOSTON :

WRIGHT & POTTER, STATE PRINTERS,  
79 MILK STREET (CORNER OF FEDERAL).

1875.





# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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*To His Excellency the Governor and to the Honorable Council.*

The Nineteenth Annual Report of the Trustees of the State Industrial School for Girls will reveal to your Excellency and the Honorable Council marked changes in its character and condition.

The institution was dedicated and the first house opened August 29, 1856.

The second house was opened November 6, 1856.

The third house was opened April 2, 1857.

The fourth house was opened January 7, 1860.

The fifth house was opened September 8, 1861.

The first girl was admitted August 29, 1856.

The number of inmates	December 1, 1856,	was	.	.	31
"	"	"	October 1, 1857,	"	92
"	"	"	"	1, 1858,	95
"	"	"	"	1, 1859,	99
"	"	"	"	1, 1860,	121
"	"	"	"	1, 1861,	131
"	"	"	"	1, 1862,	138
"	"	"	"	1, 1863,	129
"	"	"	"	1, 1864,	143
"	"	"	"	1, 1865,	132
"	"	"	"	1, 1866,	137
"	"	"	"	1, 1867,	157
"	"	"	"	1, 1868,	134

The number of inmates	October 1, 1869, was	.	.	139			
“	“	“	“	1, 1870, “	.	.	143
“	“	“	“	1, 1871, “	.	.	131
“	“	“	“	1, 1872, “	.	.	121
“	“	“	“	1, 1873, “	.	.	110
“	“	“	“	1, 1874, “	.	.	82

There are accommodations in the five houses for one hundred and fifty girls, although at the end of each year, excepting 1867, there were a less number. There were, during nearly all years up to 1871, as many, and frequently more, than the number for which suitable room could be found. Since 1870-71, the preceding table shows a diminution of numbers; and the Trustees, observing that girls were not being sent to fill the vacant places, instructed the Superintendent to vacate one house. The inmates of "No. 5"—the old wooden farmhouse to which additions had been made—were distributed in the other four families March 16, 1874, and family "No. 3" removed there May 7th of the same year.

Early in April, 1874, the first case of small-pox in the institution occurred, and other cases were feared, and the house known as "No. 5" was made a hospital, thereby delaying the transfer of the "No. 3" family for more than a month.

During last winter several girls were kept in the institution who were ready for other homes and service. The families applying for them belonging to the class of families in which it is most desirable to place such girls, felt the financial pressure and lack of employment. But demand for the girls came with spring-time, and during the year from October 1, 1873, to October 1, 1874, fifty-one have been sent out or indentured; two have died; five others have left; there remaining in the institution October 1, 1874, eighty-two.

In view of this state of the School, the Trustees deemed it their duty to close another house, and accordingly family number five was distributed in houses known as numbers one, two, and four, the change being made October 2d of the current year; and now there are three instead of five families.

While this diminution of numbers has been going on, there has also been a gradual change in the age of those committed

to the institution. Thirteen is the average age of the girls received who were committed during the first ten years of the existence of the School, and this average has since increased to fourteen years.

Average age of committals for the year ending

October 1, 1871, . . .	13 $\frac{5}{7}$	years.
of all in the institution, . . .	15 $\frac{1}{3}$	“

Average age of committals for the year ending

October 1, 1872, . . .	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	“
of all in the institution, . . .	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	“

Average age of committals for the year ending

October 1, 1873, . . .	14 $\frac{9}{10}$	“
of all in the institution, . . .	16	“

Average age of committals for the year ending

October 1, 1874, . . .	14 $\frac{9}{11}$	“
and of all in the institution, . . .	16	“

notwithstanding the removal of about thirty of the oldest in the last four months; showing an increase in age at the time of committal, and also of those in the School, of about two years.

Besides the increased age of those sent to the School, there has been a difference in character; this, however, is not very clearly indicated by the annual reports, where the reasons stated are those given in the commitment papers.

During four years—1870–71–72–73 and '74—the reasons for commitment were as follows:—

Stubbornness and disobedience, . . . . .	78
Larceny, . . . . .	30
Idle and vicious life, . . . . .	17
Vagrancy, . . . . .	7
Arson, . . . . .	1
Burning building, . . . . .	1
Fornication, . . . . .	1
Wanton and lascivious, . . . . .	2
Intemperance, . . . . .	1

Complaints of "stubbornness and disobedience" are sufficient, under the law, to justify the sentence, and the magistrates who commit transmit to the Superintendent of the School, by the officer serving the warrant, "a statement of the substance of the complaint and testimony in the case."

Under the charges of stubbornness and disobedience and of larceny (which sometimes means taking an orange from a fruit-stand, or a breach of trust by appropriating small sums of money for the gratification of some appetite), which is mentioned or revealed at the trial, there is, in very many cases, a short life's experience in waywardness and vice, departure from virtue, such as would not be deemed possible by those who have only known our New England character as seen under usual circumstances; really, they are those regarded as incorrigible, and the three last causes for committal might be considered applicable to a greater number than appears by the statistics. They are also girls of much less physical and mental power than those formerly committed, so that to-day the mental and physical power of the inmates of the School is not as great, with the average age of fourteen and nine-tenths years, at the time of committal, and sixteen years, the average age of *all* inmates, as formerly, when the average age of the girls at the time of committal was thirteen, and of all the inmates was fourteen years; and the proportionate numbers of those who, from lack of physical ability and mental power, can never be made self-sustaining, is greater than ever before.

These very material changes in the condition of the institution have not made any radical changes in its management necessary, but have rather prevented them.

### THE SCHOOLS.

The schools for teaching the essential branches of knowledge have been graded. The girls are gathered in house "No. 3," and divided into three schools, with a teacher for each. It was believed by some of the Trustees that the same reasons existed for graded schools, as in our public schools, where the numbers are sufficient.

The delay and interruption in trying this experiment, caused by sickness in the early spring, and consequent use of one



house for a hospital, and the transition state of the school, have not been favorable; the trial has hardly been a fair one, and we cannot now say what its results may be, but the committee having the matter in charge deem them favorable thus far. It is not an experiment implying any very serious modification of the old ways, to which we can return if desirable. In these schools, notwithstanding the opinion has found expression in a public report, that some of the girls had already received sufficient school education, as they had attended our public high schools previous to being sent to Lancaster,—evidence will be found of almost entire neglect on the part of those having charge of the children, and that there had been little or no opportunity for mental culture. Comparing the mental condition of the present inmates with the past ones it is, as we have already said, very much lower than when the average age was two years less.

#### WORK FOR GIRLS.

The Trustees have, from the establishment of the institution, given the question of labor serious consideration. There will always be the work of a family to be done, and we could easily put into each house three, or even two, women, who could board twenty-five or thirty girls and leave them full time for work in a mill or workhouse, and the managers of the same could work them with the same consideration they accord to the machinery.

The School is to teach, reform, save; the subjects are girls, "many of them entering the institution almost wholly ignorant of reading, writing, spelling and even counting,"—more ignorant of the care of their persons, clothing, and the preparation of food.

Seven years ago the Trustees, as the result of extensive inquiries and careful thought and experience, said:—

"It is not possible to find work for so many young and unpractised hands that will secure a return of profits. The minute division of labor, improved machinery, the low price paid and the perfection of work demanded prevent our houses becoming factories, and force us to the necessity of teaching the girls those things that should be well understood by all females."

This teaching has become more necessary as time has passed, because two conditions apply to these girls which well might be accepted by all *poor* American girls :

1. That the most profitable work for girls, and that for which there is unlimited demand, is work in families.

2. That in what may be called families of the middle class, with work, good pay, and an opportunity to be incorporated in the family as companion and friend, they will find the safest places and best homes there are for them in this world.

The diminished physical power of the inmates, since the changes referred to took place, is plainly perceptible ; so, too, there is perceptible less mental power than when the average age was two years less than at present. This fact should be of influence in deciding proper conclusions or future plans.

A committee composed of members of the present Board have had this matter under renewed consideration for some length of time, and give the result of their action as follows :

“Speaking for the Committee, I think I may say that we entered upon the investigation of the labor question and made our inquiries about various kinds of work upon the following theory, viz. :—

“That continuous work which should occupy both mind and body during several hours of every day, is desirable as a means of reformation.

“That the girls should be taught such kinds of work as will be most useful to them when they leave Lancaster.

“That such girls as are now being received into the School should contribute, by their labor, something towards their own support while in it.

“While a majority of the Committee still believe in their theory, they find, as the result of their inquiries, that it will be very difficult to put it into successful operation, and that it can only be done at a considerable expense in building a workshop and equipping it with a steam-engine and machinery, as has been done in the House of Correction at South Boston.

“This has become necessary, if work is to be done that will prove of any account to the girls or of profit to the State, from the fact that, almost without exception, kinds of work like binding shoes and making boys’ and men’s clothing, which in past years has been given out in small lots to families, to be done by hand or machine sewing, is now done in a large way in factory buildings on machines run by steam.

“The same is true of laundry-work. In view of the rapidly diminishing number and the great change in the character of the inmates of our institution, so that instead of having our five houses full we have scarcely enough girls to fill three, the Committee decline to recommend any radical change in the kind of work done by them.

“If, however, the Lancaster School is to be diverted from its original purpose, and transformed into a house of correction or prison, the sooner a change is made by which the girls shall become self-supporting the better will it be for them and the State.”

This question shall continue to receive the careful attention its importance demands.

The establishment of a prison for women, by providing a place for more criminal persons, may have an influence upon the future condition and new plans for increasing the usefulness of the institution at Lancaster.

#### CHANGED CONDITION.

The changed condition of the institution is not so much the result of the alterations of the law relating to it, as of changes in administration of the law; and, while we may be allowed to say that we believe the original plan was a good one, and if for a much longer time it is departed from there will be found a necessity and consequently an irresistible demand for a return to it, it is for us to accept the changes and under any and all circumstances to administer this charity of the State in the best manner.

Nor should we regard the present condition of the institution as discouraging efforts for the reform and help of the young persons sent to us. By comparison we have made the picture dark, and some persons, looking from the outside, are disposed to make it still darker. In a newspaper paragraph it is said, “The institution was established for girls, nearly all of whom are steeped in vice and wickedness”; and there are mistaken opinions, long cherished and not infrequently expressed, indicating the belief that the frailties and sins of women, and of young women, too, are more despicable than any vices of men, and their reformation more hopeless.

But if the girls come to us with great defects and weakened powers, they have, many of them, much of the recuperative force of young life left. A large majority of them do re-

cover themselves, some of those seeming to be the worst and lost do very soon develop a good nature that has required only a favorable opportunity; gradually they grow into true womanhood. We could not select the lost ones; we do not know of which ones the Saviour would say, "Lost—lost," instead of saying to them, "Go thy way and sin no more."

We believe the efforts of the persons employed in the institution have been earnest and faithful; while more than the usual number of cases of sickness, and the disturbance incident to moving and receiving detachments of other families, have increased the necessity for watchfulness and care.

#### MATERIAL INTERESTS.

The Trustees have seriously regarded care for the well-being and improvement of the girls as their highest yet most difficult duty. They have not neglected the material interests of the institution.

Some repairs have been absolutely necessary which we did not anticipate at the beginning of the year. The buildings are now in good order. The farm has been greatly improved in the last three years. The stock is good and the products of farm and stock have been more abundant than in any former year.

In the accompanying reports of the Superintendent, Physician and Farmer will be found valuable information and the required statistics to complete this Report, which is respectfully submitted by the Trustees.

ALBERT TOLMAN,  
FRANK B. FAY,  
H. J. ADAMS,  
M. S. LAMSON,  
R. H. STEARNS,  
ROBT. O. FULLER,  
A. R. FAULKNER,  
H. C. GREELY,  
JOSEPH A. ALLEN,  
*Trustees.*

DR.	STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL in account with FRANK B. FAY, Treasurer.	CR.
1873-4.	<p>To amount paid—</p> <p>For salaries, labor, &amp;c., . . . \$10,601 54</p> <p>fuel and lights, . . . 1,765 63</p> <p>clothing, . . . 871 98</p> <p>flour and meal, . . . 1,211 25</p> <p>repairs, . . . 1,152 88</p> <p>furniture, bedding, &amp;c., . . . 1,032 24</p> <p>provisions, . . . 1,363 17</p> <p>groceries, . . . 711 00</p> <p>grain for stock, . . . 611 61</p> <p>transportation and trav. expenses, . . . 349 83</p> <p>medical supplies, . . . 230 51</p> <p>miscellaneous expenses, . . . 1,663 11</p> <p>Paid State Treasurer, . . . 7,000 00*</p> <p>Balance to credit, . . . 1,369 80</p> <p>\$29,934 55</p>	<p>By balance cash on hand, Oct. 1, 1873, . . . \$3,497 13</p> <p>collected of towns for support of girls, . . . 3,882 21</p> <p>sale of produce, labor, &amp;c., . . . 1,001 96</p> <p>cash of State Treasurer, . . . 21,553 25</p> <p>\$29,934 55</p>
	1873-4.	1874.
		October 1, by balance cash on hand, . . . \$1,369 80

(E. &amp; O. E.)

FRANK B. FAY, Treasurer.

\* Paid subsequent to date of this report.

For Inventory of Property, see page 20.



SUPERINTENDENT AND CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

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*To the Trustees of the State Industrial School.*

An examination of the statistics appended to this Report, will confirm the statements made for a few years past, that the change relative to the character of the girls sent to us has been unfavorable to its influence as a juvenile reformatory. The girls committed are of a more advanced age, and their departures from virtue have been much greater.

The family system was adopted in the organization of the School, as the best *adapted* to secure the reformation and training of children and youth, and the results have proven its excellence. But it is in danger of becoming a place for the restraint of those of *nearly an adult age, rather than a juvenile reformatory.*

And the experience of the past year confirms me in opinions, heretofore expressed, that this family school, with the freedom of its home life, is better adapted to a younger and less vicious class, than those recently sent, and also, that it is exceedingly hazardous to introduce into it those who are so corrupt, reckless and disobedient as to require the restraint or the discipline of a prison.

If I mistake not, the congregating together of so large a number of *corrupt* boys in one building at Westborough, some years since, was regarded by many of its friends as exceedingly pernicious, and when the fire occurred, the way was opened to secure a greater good by the partial introduction of the family system, *but now*, the addition of the older boys from the school ship, with others of similar age and character, necessitates the introduction of a system and measures for the larger number of its inmates, *more* in accordance with the



management of a prison, *and such is now the direct tendency with reference to the other state juvenile reformatory, this industrial family school for girls. Is Massachusetts prepared to go back upon her own record and change her juvenile reformatories to houses of detention for those who are nearly adults?*

Shall the children, and especially the *young girls*, be left to roam the streets unarrested, and suffered to grow into criminal womanhood? Yet such, I believe, *is increasingly the case.*

During the last winter ex-Gov. Emory Washburn, before a committee of the legislature, stated *in effect*, that more girls, having reached vicious and criminal womanhood, were incarcerated as *women* in prisons and jails, *the last year*, than ever before in the history of the Commonwealth, save in the year 1871, in which there were seven more commitments of women to penal institutions, and of girls to the State Preventive and Reformatory School at Lancaster. Yet during this same year (1873) there were sent to this School, which the State had provided *to save* from a life of vice and crime, *ending in prison*, by reformation, out of the hundreds of juvenile criminals in the towns and cities of our State—the number of *eighteen girls*.\*

Suffolk County with its large population, with a portion of its streets swarming at night with young girls *enticed and enticing to evil*, has sent last year *but one girl*.

The number of commitments has been so small as to require the closing of one of our houses in March last, and the second house is now about to be closed. Is it a wise or even an economical policy, for the State to leave these *threescore rooms to remain vacant, to lie unused*, while *hundreds of poor*,

\* No. of females committed to penal institutions (or jails and houses of correction):

1864, . . . . .	2,600	1869, . . . . .	3,167
1865, . . . . .	3,054	1870, . . . . .	3,288
1866, . . . . .	2,828	1871, . . . . .	3,335
1867, . . . . .	2,871	1872, . . . . .	3,258
1868, . . . . .	1,536	1873, . . . . .	3,328

No. of girls committed to the State Preventive Institution or Industrial School for Girls, from October, 1862, to October, 1873:—

1863, . . . . .	69	1869, . . . . .	58
1864, . . . . .	64	1870, . . . . .	44
1865, . . . . .	54	1871, . . . . .	21
1866, . . . . .	59	1872, . . . . .	24
1867, . . . . .	77	1873, . . . . .	20
1868, . . . . .	56		

neglected children and youth, *are entering upon a life of infamy?*

While the State has invested (together with the benefactions of private individuals) nearly a hundred thousand dollars in this School, for the purpose of reforming a portion of its wayward girls, would not *wisdom suggest the full use* of its investment, if such there *are* within her borders, of wayward girls requiring her care?

It was the idea of the friends and founders of this School, that there was need of *one* institution under state control, for the reception, reformation and suitable training of young girls, destitute of proper parental care, just entering upon evil courses, and certain to be *ruined* if not *rescued* from them, which should serve somewhat as a stimulus and guide, to the wise and benevolent, in establishing other similar homes, in different parts of the Commonwealth. It was not supposed that *one* institution should provide for all who needed its influences, but that it should receive a class, susceptible of reform and improvement, and be administered in such a manner and with such results as to encourage both public and private effort in rescuing young girls from a life of vice and shame.

The homes which have here been provided, *as they have been* administered, *do* furnish such encouragement in *their results*. We are frequently cheered by testimonies from those who were once members of the School, of the great blessing it has proved to them, and who recall their life here with thankfulness to their teachers, the State, and our common Father.

In a letter just received from a former Matron, she writes: "Within the last three months, I have either seen or communicated with fifty-four of the one hundred and twenty girls under my care in one house, during a service of ten years, *and all are doing well*, a large proportion of them *wonderfully well, far beyond my expectation*.

"Seventeen of these are married and living happily. Of the forty, not as recently heard from, twenty are married and I know not of one of them doing badly. Fourteen of the whole number are *not* doing well. Twelve of my one hundred and twenty have entered the spirit-land, nearly all of whom gave evidence *to me* of a Christian spirit."

The perusal of many of the letters received from girls formerly under our care, together with their known spirit and life, *prove beyond dispute*, the great value of the work which *has been here wrought*.

The history of the past year has been varied. During the first half, we had but few changes, and retaining a number of girls largely reformed, and acting as a coöperative force with us, in the general conduct of each household, the order and observance of rules was good, and there was a manifest improvement in all departments; but the remainder of the year has brought with it many changes. We have discharged a number of the best girls; have received some new and less hopeful subjects of training; and there has been much greater restlessness, excitement, more escapes and violent behavior, and less apparent progress in reform.

The schools, throughout the year, have received especial care and earnest labor. The changes instituted in the spring, by transferring the schools, previously held in each house, composed of the members of their respective families *alone*, to the *vacated* house, and classifying the girls of all the families into three schools, is fully known to you, and will be carefully observed by you, with reference to their progress in study, and the general influence upon their moral reformation.

The health of the families *had been* remarkably good until spring, when occurred the first case of varioloid in the institution. Vaccination, isolation and fumigation were thoroughly enforced, and by the *Divine favor* upon our efforts, its spread was prevented.

A severe case of hemorrhage of the lungs occurred, together with several instances of pulmonary difficulty.

Upon June 16, Isabella Robertson died, having suffered many months from tuberculous disease. Her life and spirit had been such as to impress all with the truth, that she "had learned of Christ," and her "*memory is blessed*."

During the month of September, we have had four cases of typhoid fever. Three of these are recovering. One, however, Anna B. Wixon, died upon September 29, after a sickness of some weeks.

In a docile and teachable spirit, she had received guidance

and instruction ; and, upon her dying bed, rejoiced that she had been a member of this School, where, she declared, she had found "the forgiveness of sins," and a spirit of love and obedience.

She was called "a peacemaker in the family," and the blessing pronounced upon such was evidently hers.

Moral and biblical instruction has been by no means neglected, and it has been generally received with apparent interest, the results of which, time must develop.

Respectfully submitted.

MARCUS AMES,

*Superintendent and Chaplain.*

## S T A T I S T I C S.

---

Number present in the institution October 1, 1873,	110
received upon commitment during the year,	22
received upon return from indenture or	
place, during the year, . . . . .	8
Whole number during the year, . . . . .	— 140
Number present in the institution October 1, 1874,	82
indentured during the year and not returned,	51
discharged and delivered to friends, . . . . .	1
sent to hospital, . . . . .	1
placed at school, . . . . .	1
delivered to Board of State Charities, . . . . .	1
escaped, . . . . .	1
deceased, . . . . .	2
Whole number, . . . . .	— 140
Number of indentures during the year (some girls having	
been twice indentured), . . . . .	63
Number of returns from indentures and from escapes	
during the year, . . . . .	25
Whole number received since the opening of the school,	852
Number present in the institution, . . . . .	82
under indenture, . . . . .	95
delivered to friends at 18 years of age, or	
who have completed their term of inden-	
ture, . . . . .	487
dismissed to parents or friends, . . . . .	65
discharged as unsuitable, . . . . .	64
escaped from the institution, . . . . .	8
sent to hospitals, almshouses and delivered	
to Board of State Charities, . . . . .	39
deceased, . . . . .	12



Number of separate families, . . . . .	4
Present limit of accommodation, . . . . .	150
Average attendance during the year, . . . . .	97½

Of the number now in the institution, there were born,—

In Massachusetts, . . . . .	53
Maine, . . . . .	7
New Hampshire, . . . . .	2
Vermont, . . . . .	2
Connecticut, . . . . .	2
New York, . . . . .	1
Pennsylvania, . . . . .	2
Maryland, . . . . .	1
Rhode Island, . . . . .	1
Nova Scotia, . . . . .	1
Canada, . . . . .	1
England, . . . . .	6
France, . . . . .	1
Birthplace unknown, . . . . .	2—82

Of American parentage, . . . . .	27
American (colored), . . . . .	4
Irish, . . . . .	18
English, . . . . .	6
German, . . . . .	2
French, . . . . .	1
French Canadian, . . . . .	1
Scotch, . . . . .	2
Mixed, . . . . .	21—82

Of the number now in the institution,—

Both parents living, . . . . .	23
One parent living, . . . . .	45
Orphans, . . . . .	14—82
Lived at home, . . . . .	49
from home, . . . . .	33—82

Before coming, attended school,—

For some time, . . . . .	40
For short time, . . . . .	34
Not at all, . . . . .	8—82

Attended some religious service,—

Frequently, . . . . .	47
Seldom, . . . . .	26
Not at all, . . . . .	9—82

Of those now members of the School, there are,—

Of twelve years of age, . . . . .	2
thirteen, . . . . .	3
fourteen, . . . . .	11
fifteen, . . . . .	7
sixteen, . . . . .	12
seventeen, . . . . .	25
eighteen, . . . . .	12
nineteen, . . . . .	6
twenty, . . . . .	4—82

Average age, 16.

Of those committed this year, when sent to us, there were,—

Of twelve years of age, . . . . .	1
thirteen, . . . . .	3
fourteen, . . . . .	5
fifteen, . . . . .	5
sixteen, . . . . .	10—22

Average age,  $14\frac{9}{11}$ .

Committed on charge of stubbornness and disobedience, . . .	14
Larceny, . . . . .	7
Idle and vicious life, . . . . .	1—22

Received this year,—

From Suffolk County, . . . . .	1
Essex County, . . . . .	4
Worcester County, . . . . .	4
Middlesex County, . . . . .	7
Bristol County, . . . . .	4
Hampden County, . . . . .	1
Norfolk County, . . . . .	1—22

Of the whole number, since the opening of the School, we have received,—

From Suffolk County, . . . . .	248
Middlesex County, . . . . .	159
Essex County, . . . . .	119
Worcester County, . . . . .	100
Bristol County, . . . . .	77
Norfolk County, . . . . .	54
Berkshire County, . . . . .	22
Hampshire County, . . . . .	17
Hampden County, . . . . .	21
Plymouth County, . . . . .	17
Barnstable County, . . . . .	11
Franklin County, . . . . .	7—852

## INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

---

### REAL ESTATE.

Chapel, . . . . .	\$3,000 00
House No. 1, . . . . .	12,500 00
No. 2, . . . . .	12,500 00
No. 3, . . . . .	8,800 00
No. 4, . . . . .	12,500 00
No. 5, . . . . .	4,300 00
Superintendent's house, . . . . .	2,800 00
Farmer's house, . . . . .	1,200 00
Wood-house, . . . . .	400 00
Ice-house, . . . . .	300 00
Hen-house, . . . . .	150 00
Three old barns, . . . . .	600 00
One new barn and workshop, . . . . .	6,500 00
Ten acres woodland, . . . . .	200 00
One hundred and seventy-five acres farm land, . . . . .	8,000 00
Amount of real estate, . . . . .	<hr style="width: 100%; border: none; border-top: 1px solid black;"/> \$73,750 00

### PERSONAL PROPERTY.

In Superintendent's office, including library, . . . . .	\$400 00
In chapel, . . . . .	175 00
In store-room, . . . . .	375 00

In the inmates' department,—

Beds and bedding, . . . . .	1,800 00
Other furniture, . . . . .	2,300 00

---

*Amounts carried forward,* . \$5,050 00 \$73,750 00

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	.	\$5,050 00	\$73,750 00
Ready-made clothing, . . .	.	1,600 00	
Provisions and groceries, . .	.	385 00	
Dry goods, . . . . .	.	450 00	
Fuel, . . . . .	.	1,550 00	
Valuation of stock on farm, . .	.	2,080 00	
Produce of farm on hand, . .	.	2,780 00	
Valuation of farming utensils and carriages, . . . . .	.	1,950 00	
Amount of personal property, —————			15,845 00
Total, . . . . .	.		\$89,595 00

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

---

*To the Trustees of the State Industrial School for Girls.*

The health of the inmates of the School for the past year has been generally good.

One death has occurred. Anna B. Wixon was attacked with typhoid fever, of a severe form, in July. At the end of four weeks the fever had disappeared, and she seemed to be convalescent, when acute phthisis supervened, and she died in three weeks. Several other inmates of the same house were attacked with a mild type of the same disease, but all recovered. Efficient measures were taken to remove the supposed cause of the disease, and it is confidently believed that no new cases will occur.

There has been one case of varioloid during the year. Fortunately the disease did not spread among the inmates; but the fact that cases of infectious disease may be unwittingly sent to the institution at any time, shows the importance of better hospital accommodations, where isolation and proper ventilation—two important agents in the treatment of such diseases—can be properly secured.

Trusting that this important suggestion will receive due attention,

I am, respectfully yours,

GEO. M. MORSE, M. D.

CLINTON, October 1, 1874.

## FARMER'S REPORT.

---

*To the Trustees of the State Industrial School for Girls.*

My seventh annual Report of the condition of the Farm, and statement of the crops for the year just closing, is herewith presented.

The season has been very favorable for most of the crops, especially so for hay, and also garden vegetables, which have done remarkably well, and a large amount of peas, beans, tomatoes and sweet corn has been raised and consumed in the several families.

Corn and potatoes are very good,—the potato crop, however, not equalling the one last year in amount per acre.

Rye is remarkably fine; also the yield of white beans, which excel in quality.

Cucumbers have done very well, but melons, from some cause, have not borne as well as usual.

Squashes promised well in the early part of the season, but the borer injured them to considerable extent, and only a fair supply has been harvested.

Cabbages have done finely, and a good supply, both for summer and winter use, has been grown.

Roots of all kinds are good, including onions, which are unusually fine.

Fruit is very abundant and of excellent quality, and a large amount for summer, fall and winter use has been and is being harvested.

Thirteen acres have been under cultivation the past year;—three acres to corn, three to potatoes, three to beans, and four to roots and garden vegetables.

The season has been favorable for the growth of feed, and



the cows have yielded a larger amount of milk than in any preceding year.

The dairy consists of sixteen cows, mostly grades of the Jersey, Ayrshire, Shorthorn and Dutch breeds. Nearly all of them are young and improving as milkers. In addition to the herd of cows, our live stock consists of one thoroughbred Ayrshire bull, two yearling heifers, three calves, four horses, six hogs and sixty hens.

It will be noticed that there has been only a small gain in the value of the stock for the past year, but this is accounted for by the loss by accident of a valuable horse; also, the appraisal being lower on neat stock than last year.

More time than usual has been expended this season in eradicating weeds from the fields and garden; also some permanent improvements in ditching and grading and filling up low places in the mowing lots, so that the labor and expense bestowed this year will tell in the value and fertility of the Farm in the future.

Two hundred loads of muck have been dug the past summer, which will be available for compost and barnyard use.

Although the expenses of the Farm have been larger than usual, I feel confident that it has been a judicious expenditure, and that the value and fertility of the Farm is on the increase, as the produce of the past year will show; also in the large increase in the quantity of milk produced.

The following table will show the amount and value of the productions of the Farm for the present year:—

STATE FARM, *in account with* F. WHITNEY, *Farmer.*

DR.

1873.

Oct.	Value of stock on hand, . . . .	\$1,995 00
	of farming tools, . . . .	1,863 75
	of produce on hand, . . . .	2,565 00
	Expenses of the farm for the year (including purchase of stock, etc.), . . . .	3,239 08
	Salary of the Farmer, . . . .	800 00
	Balance in favor of farm, October 1, 1874,	228 34
		<hr/>
		\$10,691 17

## Cr.

1874.

Oct.	Value of stock on hand,	.	\$2,080	00
	of farming tools, .	.	1,950	00
	Produce on hand, .	.	2,780	00
	Summer fruits and vegetables,		425	00
	Sales during the year, .	.	518	92
	Pork and beef for institution,		175	00
	Keeping two horses, .	.	300	00
	Rent of pasture, eggs and poultry, . . . .	.	86	00
	Meal for institution, .	.	75	00
	Milk for institution, .	.	1,405	25
	Labor for institution, .	.	896	00
				\$10,691 17

Respectfully submitted.

FREDERICK WHITNEY.

## LIST OF OFFICERS, WITH THEIR SALARIES.

---

Marcus Ames (Sup't and Chaplain), . . . . .	<i>without support,</i>	\$1,800 00
Frederick Whitney (Farmer), . . . . .	" "	800 00
George M. Morse, M. D. (Physician), . . . . .	" "	200 00
Frank B. Fay (Treasurer), . . . . .	" "	200 00
Albert Tolman (Steward), . . . . .	" "	100 00
Lucina E. Dodge (Supt's Assistant), . . . . .	<i>with support,</i>	400 00
Lucy F. Ayres (Matron Family No. 1), . . . . .	"	400 00
Angie E. Cogswell (Matron Family No. 2), . . . . .	"	400 00
Charlotte V. Drinkwater (Matron Family No. 4), . . . . .	"	400 00
Sarah B. Watson (Matron Family No. 5), . . . . .	"	400 00
Arabella A. Somes (Acting Asst. Matron Family No. 1), . . . . .	"	350 00
Lucy A. Miller (Acting Asst. Matron Family No. 2), . . . . .	"	350 00
Sarah J. Buttrick (Asst. Matron Family No. 4), . . . . .	"	350 00
Elmina K. Spaulding (Asst. Matron Family No. 5), . . . . .	"	350 00
Lucy M. Keep (Housekeeper Family No. 1), . . . . .	"	275 00
Alsina Thompson (Housekeeper Family No. 2), . . . . .	"	275 00
Elizabeth A. Fogg (Housekeeper Family No. 4), . . . . .	"	275 00
Charlotte A. Stratton (Housekeeper Family No. 5), . . . . .	"	275 00

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

*Mar 2*  
State Industrial School for Girls:

TOGETHER WITH THE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE RESIDENT OFFICERS.

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OCTOBER, 1875.

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BOSTON:

WRIGHT & POTTER, STATE PRINTERS,

79 MILK STREET (CORNER OF FEDERAL).

1876.



# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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*To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.*

The Trustees of the State Industrial School for Girls respectfully present their Twentieth Annual Report.

Soon after submitting our last report, Rev. Marcus Ames, for thirteen years Superintendent and Chaplain, resigned. Although his resignation was occasioned by a difference of opinion between him and a majority of the Trustees, as to measures, we recognize and cheerfully record our appreciation of his conscientious and devoted service.

The vacancy was filled by the election of Loring Lothrop, Esq., long and favorably known in Boston and vicinity as an educated, philanthropic, Christian gentleman. He entered upon his work April 1, under circumstances of considerable difficulty.

Simultaneously with the resignation of Mr. Ames, a majority of the matrons and assistants also resigned, thus leaving the schools in the care of a comparatively new force.

Under these circumstances, some insubordination among the girls was expected; but, to the credit of the girls, not less than to the tact and good judgment of the new Superintendent, very little occurred. All vacancies have been acceptably filled, and most departments of the institution are under excellent supervision.

We take pleasure in commending the earnest, hearty, conscientious devotion of the employés of the school. While their work is full of interest, it is full of difficulty, and makes



ceaseless demands upon their time, strength, patience and faith.

#### INCREASE OF NUMBERS.

Since our last report, the number of girls has increased from 82 to 105, and houses "No. 3" and "No. 5," which were closed for a time, are needed again. No. 5 is already filled, and No. 3 is nearly ready for occupancy. In former years, the five houses have accommodated 150 girls. Owing to the change that has taken place in their age and character, making it necessary to give each one a separate bed, and in most cases a separate room, the present capacity of the houses does not exceed 125.

#### REPAIRS.

With so many buildings to be kept in order, no year can pass without considerable expenditures in repairs. The last has been no exception to this rule. On the contrary, some special expenditures, in the interest of true economy, have been made. The Superintendent's house, and Nos. 1, 3 and 5, have been quite thoroughly repaired. In four houses, worn-out furnaces have been replaced with new ones, and the chimneys to most of the houses have been re-topped. We believe all this work has been done with care and economy.

#### GRADED SCHOOLS.

A committee of the Trustees having the oversight of the schools, say of them: "The schools which, at the time of our last report, had just been graded, have greatly improved during the year, and we see no reason for returning to the system of family schools in each house. Three teachers are able to do better work than five could do under the old order. There are about seventy-five scholars, and their rank varies from the first class in the primary school to that of the highest class in the grammar school. The more advanced will soon leave the school-room for the work-room, thus making room for new scholars."

#### EMPLOYMENT AND CLASSIFICATION.

The girls have been employed during the year in chamber, kitchen and laundry work, in sewing and knitting and study.

The question of work for the girls that shall aid in their reformation, by occupying mind as well as body during considerable portions of every day, and which shall bring some income to the State, has received our earnest attention.

We propose to employ them next season, if practicable, in raising small fruits and vegetables for the market. The first step in this direction was taken last spring by setting an acre of ground with strawberry-plants.

Partial classification, which in the past has been undesirable, should now, we think, be attempted.

#### MORAL AND RELIGIOUS TEACHINGS.

We believe the moral and religious teachings, and the whole atmosphere of the homes and the chapel, are well calculated to bring these weak and, in many cases, erring girls up into a new and better life. All our plans proceed upon the theory that the first and highest object of this institution is to save these girls from lives of vice, and to save society from the burden and curse of such lives. Questions of labor and school, of discipline and recreation, of restraint and freedom, are discussed with this end in view.

#### COMMITTALS.

We think it our duty to call your attention again to the drift of committals to Lancaster. No institution could be better planned for applying the "ounce of prevention" to young, homeless, exposed and already tainted girls throughout the State. That their number cannot be less than when this school was founded, there can be no doubt. The question is, Are they being cared for, and, if so, as well cared for as they would be here?

#### HEALTH—PHYSICIAN—FARM.

The health of the inmates has been as good as usual, no deaths having occurred. In an institution for girls, a female physician seems desirable, for many reasons, and, since April 1, we have employed Dr. F. E. Porter, a lady who has had a large experience.

The farm, and farm stock of all kinds, are in very good condition.

For further information, and the usual statistics, we refer you to the accompanying reports of the Treasurer, Superintendent, Physician, and Farmer.

#### CONCLUSION.

We cannot close our Report without a word of affectionate allusion to our former honored associate, Albert Tolman, Esq., who lately, at the end of twelve years' service as Trustee, declined a re-appointment. Happy will it be for the State if she can always fill her places of trust and responsibility with men as wise, upright and devoted.

RICHARD H. STEARNS,  
FRANK B. FAY,  
MARY S. LAMSON,  
ROBT. O. FULLER,  
A. R. FAULKNER,  
H. C. GREELEY,  
JOSEPH A. ALLEN,  
ANNE B. RICHARDSON,  
LEWIS H. BRADFORD,  
HARMON HALL,

*Trustees.*

OCTOBER, 1875.

Dr.	STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, in account with FRANK B. FAY, Treasurer.	Cr.
1874-5.	To amount paid— For salaries, labor, etc., . . . fuel and lights, . . . clothing, . . . flour and meal, . . . repairs, . . . furniture, bedding, etc., . . . provisions, . . . groceries, . . . grain for stock, . . . transportation and trav. expenses, . . . medical supplies, . . . miscellaneous expenses, . . . Paid state treasurer, . . . Balance to credit, . . .	By balance cash on hand, Oct. 1, 1874, . collected of towns for support of girls, sale of produce, labor, etc., . . . cash of state treasurer, . . .
	\$9,246 14 1,593 72 1,273 87 970 50 6,365 00 1,197 42 1,807 06 1,199 78 629 86 363 21 152 72 1,652 55 1,500 00 1,929 39	\$1,369 80 1,465 97 599 69 26,445 75
	\$29,881 22	\$29,881 22
	1875. Oct. 1,	By balance cash on hand, . . .

(E. &amp; O. E.)

FRANK B. FAY, Treasurer.

For inventory of property, see page 15.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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*To the Trustees of the State Industrial School.*

Six months have gone by since it became my privilege to labor under your direction. With such brief experience, you will not expect me to say much in regard to any department of our institution. I have a high appreciation of its value, and believe it will meet the wants of those who may be committed to its care. I believe it will continue to reach beneficial results, and show that it is worthy of confidence and a liberal support.

On the 1st of April last, when I entered upon my duties as Superintendent, the number of girls in the school was seventy-eight. Since that time thirty-nine have been admitted on commitment. Fifteen have returned from indenture. The number at the present time in the school, which comprises four families, is one hundred and five, and is distributed as follows; namely, in Family No. 1, twenty-eight; No. 2, twenty-nine; No. 4, twenty-seven; No. 5, twenty-one.

The statistics appended to this Report will give you such information as is usually found in the annual reports.

During the past six months, the number of commitments has been so large as to make it necessary to repair and re-open House No. 5, which was closed about a year since. House No. 3, which was closed more than a year ago, has also been thoroughly repaired, and will probably be re-opened for the reception of a family, in the course of two or three weeks.

A work-room, in which the girls are taught to cut and make dresses and other articles of clothing, was organized in June last. Girls are gathered into it from the various families. Here they are taught, not only the use of the needle, but also

lessons in morals and good manners; and thus the work-room has accomplished, in some good degree, the object it contemplates, and shows that it may be permanently useful.

The question of labor has occupied your attention. Permit me to express the hope that it will continue to do so till something is reached, which will result in pecuniary as well as moral benefit to the institution.

The schools, as you are aware, are graded. They are in good condition. Many of the girls have so given themselves to study, as to secure, in this regard, the confidence of all most interested in them. Their progress and deportment have been creditable to themselves and their teachers, whose devoted endeavors are worthy of all praise. It is proper, in this connection, to remark, that instruction in singing is given to all our girls, on Saturday of each week, in lessons of an hour and a half each, by Mr. George Gardner, and with marked success.

The services of the Sabbath have been a source of enjoyment and, I trust, of profit to our families. It has been a pleasure to me to conduct them. I have selected for these services, generally, such subjects as were adapted to give instruction and develop principle, rather than awaken emotion. The reason is obvious.

The health of our families has generally been good. No death has occurred during the year. The report of Dr. Porter will give all necessary information in regard to the sanitary condition of the school.

I wish to express my appreciation of the value of the services of those associated with me in the care and control of the various departments of our work. We consult and work together. We cherish the atmosphere of the home; and we are led more and more to see that *trust*, "so far as it can be exercised with safety, and sometimes where the exercise of it incurs a little risk," is an essential element in the atmosphere of the home. We do not treat our girls as bad and trying to be worse, but as trying to be better. We believe we should give them always the utmost credit which truth will allow. If we err, let it be on the side of *too much trust*. Believing that our girls generally may be trusted, and letting them know it, we think will tend to make them worthy of trust.



We appreciate the importance of a cheerful, buoyant and happy spirit in households like ours. Patience must be exhaustless, and charity boundless. No fear should prevail, but the fear of doing wrong. What our girls most need is a friend and adviser, who can sympathize with their weakness, understand their temptations, and meet their wants.

It is not, however, my intention to theorize upon paper in regard to any department of our work. Let us not be afraid of experiment and change. Let us not hesitate to try experiments in a quiet, practical way. We know that to propose any alteration of plan, to any institution, is likely to meet opposition. Let us initiate and carry forward whatever may seem to be in harmony with the best interests of our school. We must not move in a circle, incapable alike of progression or of rest, but be ready to try any plan which enlightened benevolence suggests is likely to make those under our care wiser, better and happier.

The deportment of our girls is generally satisfactory; and many of them do whatever work is given them cheerfully and well.

God has smiled upon us in our opportunities for usefulness, and in our ability to improve them. I will only add, that I feel myself to be under great obligations to those with whom I have had to do, as agents of the Commonwealth, for their counsel and good wishes. I owe to the Trustees my sincere acknowledgments, for their confidence and cheerful aid. I trust I shall cherish their friendship and kind regards as among my most pleasant associations.

Respectfully submitted,

LORING LOTHROP,

*Superintendent.*

## STATISTICS.

---

Number present in the institution October 1, 1874, . . .	82
received upon return from indenture during the year (wards of the institution under indenture October 1, 1874), . . . . .	16
received upon re-commitment during the year, . . .	1
received upon commitment during the year, . . .	53
Whole number during the year, . . . . .	— 152

Number present in the institution October 1, 1875, . . .	105
indentured during the year and not returned, . . .	34
discharged at 21 years of age (places secured), . . .	2
discharged as not requiring discipline and delivered to parents, . . . . .	1
discharged as unsuitable and delivered to town authorities, . . . . .	2
discharged as unsuitable and delivered to board of state charities, . . . . .	3
escaped, . . . . .	3
sent to hospital, . . . . .	2
Whole number, . . . . .	— 152

Number indentured during the year and returned, . . .	15
Whole number received since the opening of the school, . . .	905

Number present in the institution, . . . . .	105
under indenture, . . . . .	85
placed at school, . . . . .	1
dismissed to parents or friends, . . . . .	69
sent to hospitals, . . . . .	17
discharged on account of ill-health and delivered to friends, . . . . .	29
discharged as unsuitable and delivered to friends, . . .	31
discharged as unsuitable and sent to temporary homes, . . . . .	3

Number discharged as unsuitable and delivered to town authorities, . . . . .	11
discharged as unsuitable and sent to state almshouses, or delivered to board of state charities, .	20
escaped from the institution, . . . . .	11
escaped from indenture, or place, . . . . .	13
deceased, . . . . .	12
delivered to friends at 18 or 21 years of age, or who have completed their term of indenture, . .	498
	<hr/> 905
Number of separate families, . . . . .	4
Present limit of accommodation, . . . . .	125
Average attendance during the year, . . . . .	84½

Of the number now in the institution, there were born,—

In Massachusetts, . . . . .	59
Maine, . . . . .	11
New Hampshire, . . . . .	6
Connecticut, . . . . .	3
Rhode Island, . . . . .	2
Vermont, . . . . .	1
New York, . . . . .	1
Pennsylvania, . . . . .	1
Maryland, . . . . .	1
District of Columbia, . . . . .	1
Virginia, . . . . .	1
South Carolina, . . . . .	1
Louisiana, . . . . .	1
Canada, . . . . .	2
New Brunswick, . . . . .	1
Nova Scotia, . . . . .	1
Ireland, . . . . .	6
England, . . . . .	5
France, . . . . .	1
	<hr/> 105
Of American parentage, . . . . .	45
American (colored), . . . . .	7
Irish, . . . . .	34
English, . . . . .	11
French, . . . . .	4
French Canadians, . . . . .	2
Nova Scotian, . . . . .	1
Scotch, . . . . .	1
	<hr/> 105

## Of the number now in the institution,—

Both parents living, . . . . .	38
One parent living, . . . . .	51
Orphans, . . . . .	16
	<hr/> 105

Lived at home, . . . . .	57
from home, . . . . .	48
	<hr/> 105

## Before coming, attended school,—

For some time, . . . . .	69
For short time, . . . . .	32
Not at all, . . . . .	4
	<hr/> 105

## Attended some religious service,—

Frequently, . . . . .	84
Seldom, . . . . .	19
Not at all, . . . . .	2
	<hr/> 105

## Of those now members of the school, there are,—

Of nine years of age, . . . . .	1
ten, . . . . .	1
eleven, . . . . .	3
thirteen, . . . . .	3
fourteen, . . . . .	12
fifteen, . . . . .	16
sixteen, . . . . .	28
seventeen, . . . . .	18
eighteen, . . . . .	11
nineteen, . . . . .	7
twenty, . . . . .	5
	<hr/> 105

Average age, 16.

## Of those committed this year, when committed, there were,—

Of nine years, . . . . .	1
eleven, . . . . .	3
twelve, . . . . .	2
thirteen, . . . . .	5
fourteen, . . . . .	11
fifteen, . . . . .	14
sixteen, . . . . .	17
	<hr/> 53

Average age, 14½.

## Committed on charge,—

Of stubbornness and disobedience, . . . . .	22
idle and vicious life, . . . . .	10
larceny, . . . . .	9
vagrancy, . . . . .	3
fornication, . . . . .	2
vicious conduct, . . . . .	1
drunkenness, . . . . .	1
lewd and lascivious conduct, . . . . .	1
assault and battery, . . . . .	1
night-walking, . . . . .	1
malicious mischief in a church, . . . . .	1
exposure and moral welfare in danger, . . . . .	1
	<hr/> 53

## Received this year,—

From Suffolk County, . . . . .	26
Essex County, . . . . .	6
Worcester County, . . . . .	8
Middlesex County, . . . . .	8
Hampden County, . . . . .	2
Norfolk County, . . . . .	2
Bristol County, . . . . .	1
	<hr/> 53

Of the whole number since the opening of the school, we have received,—

From Suffolk County, . . . . .	274
Middlesex County, . . . . .	167
Essex County, . . . . .	125
Worcester County, . . . . .	108
Bristol County, . . . . .	78
Norfolk County, . . . . .	56
Hampden County, . . . . .	23
Berkshire County, . . . . .	22
Hampshire County, . . . . .	17
Plymouth County, . . . . .	17
Barnstable County, . . . . .	11
Franklin County, . . . . .	7
	<hr/> 905

## INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

### REAL ESTATE.

Chapel, . . . . .	\$3,000 00	
House, No. 1, . . . . .	12,500 00	
No. 2, . . . . .	12,500 00	
No. 3, . . . . .	9,300 00	
No. 4, . . . . .	12,500 00	
No. 5, . . . . .	4,500 00	
Superintendent's house, . . . . .	3,000 00	
Farmer's house, . . . . .	1,000 00	
Wood-house, . . . . .	300 00	
Ice-house, . . . . .	300 00	
Hen-house, . . . . .	150 00	
Three old barns, . . . . .	600 00	
One new barn and workshop, . . . . .	6,500 00	
Ten acres woodland, . . . . .	200 00	
One hundred and seventy-five acres farm- land, . . . . .	8,000 00	
Amount of real estate, . . . . .	<u>          </u>	\$74,350 00

### PERSONAL PROPERTY.

In Superintendent's office and house, . . . . .	\$380 00
In chapel, including library, . . . . .	425 00
In storeroom, . . . . .	250 00
Fuel, . . . . .	1,625 00
Valuation of stock on farm, . . . . .	2,545 00
Produce of farm on hand, . . . . .	2,880 50
Valuation of farming utensils and car- riages, . . . . .	2,503 00

In the inmates' department,—

Beds and bedding, . . . . .	1,800 00	
Other furniture, . . . . .	2,300 00	
Ready-made clothing, . . . . .	1,600 00	
Dry goods, . . . . .	300 00	
Provisions and groceries, . . . . .	250 00	
Amount of personal property, . . . . .	<u>          </u>	16,858 50
Total, . . . . .		<u>          </u> \$91,208 50



## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

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*To the Trustees of the State Industrial School for Girls.*

The health of the inmates of the school for the past year has been generally good.

No death has occurred. Most of the cases of sickness were of a mild form. In the spring there were several cases of lung and throat diseases, but they were all of a mild type.

The improvement of the girls, in a short time after entrance to the school, is very marked. The complete change from their previous life, when brought under such good hygienic rules, makes a great improvement in their physical and mental condition. Many of the girls are suffering from different forms of hereditary taint, and of course many of the diseases have assumed a chronic form.

The great want now, as it always must be until some new accommodations are provided, is suitable provisions for the sick. It is fortunate we have been so exempt from severe continued diseases.

Trusting this matter of accommodation for the sick will soon receive the attention its importance demands,

I am, respectfully yours.

F. E. PORTER., M. D.

LANCASTER, October 1, 1875,

## FARMER'S REPORT.

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*To the Trustees of the State Industrial School for Girls.*

GENTLEMEN :—I herewith present to you my Eighth Annual Report as Farmer for the State Industrial School. The year just closing has been an average one for the growth of crops. There has been some falling off in the quantity of hay cut this season in comparison with former years. Fruit, also, is very scarce, it being the odd year; only a few barrels for fall use, and poor in quality. Most of the field crops are good, especially the white beans, which are unusually fine. Corn and potatoes have done well, although the potatoes are diseased to a limited extent. Vines have done very well, and a good supply of squashes has been harvested for winter use. Of garden vegetables there has been no lack, and a large quantity of pease, beans, sweet corn and tomatoes has been raised and used in the families of the institution.

The yield of roots is good, and a large amount will be harvested, which will, in a measure, compensate for the falling off in the amount of hay. The strawberry plants I set last spring are looking remarkably fine, and promise well for the future, as also the rhubarb and currants planted last fall.

Fourteen acres have been under the hoe the present season, besides five in rye and oats.

The dairy has done well the past season, and is in good condition; no loss has occurred from any source, and the amount of milk produced the year past has met the demands of the school. The live-stock of the farm consists of eighteen cows, one yearling heifer, one three-year-old Ayrshire bull, five calves, five horses, seven hogs and fifty fowl.

An increase in the valuation will be noticed, caused by the growth and purchase of stock, also by procuring various farming utensils.

The life of the farmer is no holiday pastime, but hard, persistent labor, watchfulness and care; and, by having had all these requisite constantly in view, we lay before you the result of our stewardship.

The following table will show the amount and value of the productions of the farm the present year:—

STATE FARM, *in account with F. WHITNEY, Farmer.*

		DR.	
1874.			
Oct.	Value of stock on hand, . . . . .	\$2,080	00
	of farming tools and carriages, . . . . .	1,950	00
	of produce on hand, . . . . .	2,780	00
	Expenses of the farm for the year (including		
	labor for institution, etc.), . . . . .	3,293	81
	Salary of the Farmer, . . . . .	800	00
	Balance, . . . . .	717	94
		<hr/>	
		\$11,621 75	

		CR.	
1875.			
Oct.	Value of stock on hand, . . . . .	\$2,545	00
	of farming tools and earnings, . . . . .	2,503	00
	of produce on hand, . . . . .	2,880	50
	of summer fruits and vegetables, . . . . .	400	00
	of sales during the year, . . . . .	331	65
	of pork for institution, . . . . .	165	00
	of keeping horses for institu-		
	tion, . . . . .	375	00
	of rent of pasture, eggs and		
	poultry, . . . . .	64	00
	of meal for institution, . . . . .	80	00
	of milk for institution, . . . . .	1,402	60
	of labor for institution, . . . . .	875	00
		<hr/>	
		\$11,621 75	

Respectfully submitted.

FREDERICK WHITNEY.

LANCASTER, October 1, 1875.

## LIST OF OFFICERS, WITH THEIR SALARIES.

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Loring Lothrop, . . .	<i>Superintendent,</i> . . .	\$1,500 00
Lucy A. Proctor, . . .	<i>Superintendent's Assistant,</i> . . .	400 00
Lucy F. Ayres, . . .	<i>Matron Family No. 1,</i> . . .	400 00
Sarah E. Alford, . . .	" " <i>No. 2,</i> . . .	400 00
Rebecca M. Bigelow, . . .	" " <i>No. 4,</i> . . .	400 00
Juliet M. Wilder, . . .	" " <i>No. 5,</i> . . .	400 00
Arabella A. Somes, . . .	<i>Assistant Matron No. 1,</i> . . .	350 00
Lucy M. Miller, . . .	" " <i>No. 2,</i> . . .	350 00
Maria E. Morse, . . .	" " <i>No. 4,</i> . . .	350 00
Sarah M. Proctor, . . .	" " <i>No. 5,</i> . . .	350 00
Martha F. Boyd, . . .	<i>Housek'r Family No. 1,</i> . . .	275 00
Josephine E. Walter, . . .	" " <i>No. 2,</i> . . .	275 00
Harriet M. Symonds, . . .	" " <i>No. 4,</i> . . .	275 00
Charlotte A. Stratton, . . .	" " <i>No. 5,</i> . . .	275 00
Celia F. Nutting, . . .	<i>Teacher in work-room,</i> . . .	350 00
Francena E. Porter, M. D., . . .	<i>Physician, without support,</i>	200 00
Frederick Whitney, . . .	<i>Farmer,</i> " "	800 00
Frank B. Fay, . . .	<i>Treasurer,</i> " "	200 00
Henry C. Greeley, . . .	<i>Steward,</i> " "	100 00



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TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

*new*  
State Industrial School for Girls:

TOGETHER WITH THE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE RESIDENT OFFICERS.

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OCTOBER, 1876.

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BOSTON:

ALBERT J. WRIGHT, STATE PRINTER,  
79 MILK STREET (CORNER OF FEDERAL).

1877.





# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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*To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.*

The Trustees of the State Industrial School for Girls, in presenting their Twenty-First Annual Report, cannot, like the farmer or the manufacturer, refer to the number of bushels of grain produced, or the number of yards of cloth manufactured, as the result of the year's work.

The results of the thoughtful care of the Superintendent, and the labor of a corps of faithful women for the benefit of the girls under their care, are not so easily shown. We know many of the girls who have been inmates of the School are now respected members of society. We are firm in the belief that it will not be in vain, and that the final result will be of vastly more value than all the time and money expended.

Since our last report, House No. 3 has been opened. At the present time, that, as well as all the other houses, has nearly reached its full capacity. The increased age at which the girls are admitted necessitates separate rooms, thereby reducing the number who can be accommodated.

The plan of grading the schools, adopted two years ago, is still continued, and our expectations as to its success have been fully realized. We aim to give all the girls a thorough knowledge of the common English branches. Great pains are taken to give each one habits of industry. They are

taught how to make and mend their own clothing, and to perform all the necessary household duties, in turn, so that each has the opportunity to perfect herself in these departments. Still there was unoccupied time to be disposed of. How to employ them profitably has been one of the most difficult problems to solve. The general depression in business has not lessened the difficulty. We have found it very difficult to find any employment that would return the cost of superintendence and the necessary expenditure in fittings to do the work. We have adopted the plan of employing them on the farm. Fifteen girls go out in the morning, the same number in the afternoon, alternating till every girl who is suitable has been out, each set working about three hours at a time. They eagerly engage in this work ; it is healthful, and, under proper superintendence, they can do such work as planting, hoeing, weeding, and the lighter kinds of farm work. They have worked during the hottest weather without complaint or injury. They have cultivated six acres this year. It is proposed to employ them in the cultivation of small fruits and vegetables.

Fewer girls have been placed in families than usual, the demand for such help having been checked by the hard times. Were suitable places to be had, there are upwards of twenty girls that might be sent out in a very short time.

The health of the girls has been good. Only two deaths have occurred during the year, both from consumption. One of these had been in the School less than six months.

The buildings, we believe, are in good repair. A small building has been erected, with conveniences for doing carpenter's work and repairing of shoes. It is also used as a tool-house. The cellar is cemented, and is intended for the storage of vegetables.

In conclusion, we believe we are fortunate in having a band of earnest, patient, Christian workers, whose end and aim is to advise, encourage, and assist the girls to reform. We think the result of their efforts will, in a large number of instances, have an influence that will save them from being an injury to themselves and the world, and make them valuable members of society. With this will be found the reports

of the Treasurer, Superintendent, and others, giving the statistics and details of the institution.

ROBERT O. FULLER.  
JOSEPH A. ALLEN.  
RICHARD H. STEARNS.  
MARY S. LAMSON.  
LEWIS H. BRADFORD.  
H. C. GREELY.  
ANNIE B. RICHARDSON.  
HARMON HALL.  
FRANK B. FAY.  
ANNA R. FAULKNER.

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NOTE.—Since this Report was completed, the Hon. Francis B. Fay of Lancaster, the early patron, and for many years a trustee of this School, has died. Suitable reference to this event will be made in our next report.



## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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*To the Trustees of the State Industrial School.*

The Report which I had the honor of submitting to you a year since, expressed my high appreciation of the value of our institution, and the belief that it would meet the wants of those committed to its care. Experience confirms the sentiment, and thus far realizes a pleasure in its supervision not anticipated.

The reports presented at the quarterly meetings of your board have informed you of important events, and of the condition of the various departments of the School, and perhaps, with what yourselves have observed, have satisfied you of its general prosperity. The following, therefore, may be brief.

On the 1st of October last, the number of girls in the School was one hundred and five, and composed four families. Since that time fifty-three have been admitted on commitment. Twenty-three have returned from indenture. The number at the present time in the School, which comprises five families, is one hundred and twenty-seven, and is distributed as follows; viz., in family No. 1, twenty-four; No. 2, twenty-eight; No. 3, twenty-five; No. 4, twenty-four; No. 5, twenty-six. House No. 3, which had been closed for more than a year, was thoroughly repaired during last autumn, and was reopened for the reception of a family in December. From the above statement, it will be seen that all the houses are now occupied.

The largest number of girls in the institution at any one time during the year, was one hundred and thirty; average for the last six months, one hundred and twenty-six. The statistics appended to this Report will give you such information as is usually found in the annual reports.



## GENERAL HEALTH.

The health of our families has generally been good. This may be regarded as the result of careful supervision, a wholesome diet, and constant attention on the part of our matrons to the sanitary condition of the families under their care. Two deaths have occurred during the year. Parmena C. Joslin, aged sixteen years and seven months, died on the 15th of last December. She was not well when admitted to the School in May, 1875. Alice Howarth, after many months of sickness and suffering, passed away the 21st of February, on the evening of her eighteenth birthday. They both died of consumption. Their remains lie buried in our institution grounds.

The report of Dr. Porter will give all other important information in regard to the sanitary condition of the School.

## WORK FOR OUR GIRLS.

The question of labor for our girls has occupied much of your attention in the past. I believe the out-of-door work which you have initiated under the immediate care of Mr. Holden; viz., gardening and horticulture, will be of pecuniary as well as moral profit to the institution. It is expected that a year or two will realize a large quantity of small fruits, cultivated economically, because most of the labor necessary to such a result will be performed by our girls. No doubt now exists in regard to the value of the out-of-door work performed by them since April last. The garden has been well improved, and considering the dry season, its products are quite satisfactory. In addition to the garden, some four acres have been under cultivation, producing corn, beans, and other vegetables for the use of our families. The labor of this cultivation, after the seed was sown, devolved, under the care of Mr. Holden, entirely upon our girls. Thus it will be seen that they have performed much labor, and they have done it well.

The number usually taken to the fields in the morning, working from half-past seven till eleven o'clock, is fifteen. The same number, not the same girls, is taken out in the afternoon, and work from two till five o'clock. None of them

have suffered from the heat, showing conclusively their power of endurance. They use the hoe with skill, and do in the fields about as well as any persons of their age. They like this open-air work. The farm has been well managed; much has been done to improve it, which will show good results in the future.

#### OTHER EMPLOYMENT.

Two work-rooms, in which clothing is cut and made for the various families, are in operation from two till five o'clock; about thirty girls are gathered into these rooms. Each family repairs its own clothing, and knits the stockings necessary for its own use. In addition to what is mentioned above, and the out-of-door labor, our girls attend to the different departments of household duties, and are found occupied in the laundry, kitchen, or chamber work, as circumstances may require. Some of them are thus preparing to be useful in other homes.

#### SCHOOLS.

The schools have received throughout the year the care and attention of competent and painstaking teachers. The regular attendance of the girls has been somewhat interfered with by their out-of-door work. The schools, however, are in very good condition; the graded system, adopted some two years since, works well; its general influence is good. The course of study and instruction does not differ essentially from that pursued in our public schools. It is adapted to the peculiar wants of those for whose benefit it is intended. In their quarterly reports the teachers speak of their pupils as generally docile, well-behaved and studious. Mr. Gardner continues his instruction in singing, and is eminently successful.

#### SABBATH SERVICES.

I have only to repeat my last year's report of our Sabbath services. No essential change has been made in their character. I have continued "to select such subjects as are adapted to give instruction and develop principle." Our families seem to enjoy these services. It has been a pleasure to conduct them.

## OUR FAMILIES.

It is a pleasant duty to speak of my assistant, and of the ladies associated with me, who have the immediate care of our families. They are well qualified for the positions they occupy. They are earnestly interested in their calling. Their patience and devotion to the interests of those under their charge are worthy of all praise. They feel that they have assumed a sacred function in the relation they sustain to our school and to the community. With firmness, kindness, and a consistent example, I believe they are sowing the seed of virtue and correct principles. In our families, therefore, order, harmony, and industry generally prevail.

## SUGGESTIONS AND REMARKS.

The inmates of our School, especially when first admitted, are persons in whom no proper balance exists. Their natural desires have not been controlled. Many of them have never had the influence of a good home. They have pursued their own inclinations. They are without any clear sense of right or justice, and with but little respect for rightly constituted authority. Their natural desires have become dangerous masters, instead of being useful servants. Can a sense of right and of justice be made ever to restrain these desires, and bring them to proper subjection? It is a slow process by which this can be accomplished, as our influences and efforts are directed not so much to prevent as to resist and remove evils which already exist. We know by experience that it can be done. In a report like this, the minutiae of our efforts to accomplish this result cannot be given. Less regard is had for immediate and ostensible results of influence, than for its more remote and future effect, as bearing upon the maturer development and active employment of those under our care. In this respect our efforts are positive. Restraint is negative, and will not accomplish what we desire. "If a girl is not allowed to do wrong, it does not follow that she will necessarily do what is right." Punishment will not do it. Restraint is essential, and punishment may be necessary, but, unless other means of influence are *dominant*, these will be found of little value. We must have rules for general

conduct; but our girls must learn how to govern themselves, or they will surely fail when restraint is removed. Let me, then, say, in the words of another, "A considerable amount of liberty, under such oversight and such restraint as may bear the stamp of parental care, with a constant recurrence to motives and principles of action, as such affect communities, rather than individuals,—and all this carried on with untiring patience, and especially with unbounded charity, so that however mean or despicable any particular act may be, the perpetrator may be encouraged to hope and try again,—this appears to me not only the healthiest, but the happiest, moral element in which young persons can be trained." These two things must be kept in mind; namely, that God has made us capable of understanding the true methods of training the young for their duties and their destiny, and that for every want of the human soul he has ordained a supply just suited to that want. These are simple truths, and should be cherished as a vitalizing principle.

I have said that effort is made to exert a positive influence. As far as it can be done, our girls are trained to habits of self-reliance and self-government. It is a matter of everyday duty to inculcate and develop right sentiments and right desires. Duty is presented to them in its own lovely character, and exhibited to them as the one great object of life. It is made to appear as never a gloomy affair. All true happiness is associated with it. Beauty and piety are presented as inseparable companions. This our girls are *taught*. This, in a degree, they are led to feel, and the result is, I believe, that some of them are growing wiser, better, and happier.

Permit me, also, in this connection, to remark, that it is our duty to minister to human happiness. Much is, therefore, done to afford our girls right and rational enjoyment. This is the object of true charity. It is our high obligation.

Think not, from anything that I have said in this Report, that our institution moves on without troubles and trials oft. We have sunshine and storm, excitement and calm, evil-doing and well-doing, outbursts of passion hard to meet, waywardness and impertinence hard to bear. This we expect. Still, evidences of some success in efforts for the good of those

under our care encourage us to patience and perseverance. Some placed in families are happy and useful ; others still with us are in the way of well-doing.

I will only add my sincere acknowledgment for kind advice and cheerful assistance.

Respectfully submitted.

LORING LOTHROP,  
*Superintendent.*



## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

---

*To the Board of Trustees of the State Industrial School.*

The inmates of the School, the past year, have been exempt from all epidemic and endemic diseases. Most of the cases of illness have occurred among those recently committed, or among those who have been sent out to service, and return in an enfeebled condition.

The regularity of living and excellent hygiene into which they are brought, make a noticeable change in their appearance in a short time.

Two deaths have occurred. Parmena C. Joslin was in a feeble state when she entered the institution, was attacked with pulmonary hemorrhage in October, and died in December. Alice Howarth had been subject to attacks of hemorrhage before entering the School, and when I first saw her was suffering from confirmed phthisis, and died in February.

It is remarkable that no case of continued disease has occurred, among a class where we find the worst forms of both hereditary and acquired disease. This is a marked evidence of what order, exemption from unhealthy excitements, and a strict attention to all hygienic rules can accomplish even in those of unhealthy constitutions. The continued good health of the girls is also, in a large measure, due to the watchfulness and care of cases that soon would assume grave forms if left unchecked.

Respectfully submitted.

F. E. PORTER, M. D.

WORCESTER, October 1, 1876.



## FARMER'S REPORT.

---

*To the Trustees of the State Industrial School for Girls.*

GENTLEMEN :—I herewith report to you the productions of the farm connected with the State Industrial School, for the year 1876.

65 tons of hay, . . . . .	\$1,350 00
2 " rye straw, . . . . .	36 00
3 " oat straw, . . . . .	60 00
7 " corn-fodder, . . . . .	105 00
200 bushels potatoes, . . . . .	200 00
80 " of oats, . . . . .	50 00
75 " of rye, . . . . .	68 00
200 " of corn, . . . . .	180 00
37 " white beans, . . . . .	70 00
300 " roots, . . . . .	190 00
700 heads cabbage, . . . . .	42 00
3 tons Hubbard squashes, . . . . .	90 00
100 barrels of winter apples, . . . . .	100 00
30 bushels green peas, . . . . .	50 00
10,000 ears sweet corn, . . . . .	100 00
60 bushels early potatoes, . . . . .	75 00
20 barrels early apples, . . . . .	25 00
20 bushels beets, . . . . .	20 00
400 melons, . . . . .	40 00
15 bushels summer beans, . . . . .	15 00
25 " summer squashes, . . . . .	15 00
20 " cucumbers, . . . . .	20 00
20 " tomatoes, . . . . .	18 00
1 ton rhubarb, . . . . .	20 00
Currants, . . . . .	15 00
Cabbages, lettuce, onions, pears, etc., . . . . .	17 00
Total, . . . . .	<hr/> \$2,971 00

The crops have been good, with the exception of potatoes, which are poor.

As quite an amount of the lighter labors of the farm have been performed by the girls, more time has been devoted to the improvement of the farm, especially in ditching, and in securing a large supply of muck for fertilizing purposes. The stock is in good condition, and no loss has occurred the past season. It will be noticed that quite a depreciation in the value of stock has taken place the past year; also in most kinds of farm produce.

The expenses of the farm are reduced from last year some four hundred dollars; also the amount and value of labor expended for the institution is considerably less.

In the following table, credit is given the girls' department for products raised and labor performed for the farm:—

STATE FARM *in account with* F. WHITNEY, *Farmer.*

Dr.

1876.

Oct. 1, Expenses of the farm for the year (including labor for institution), . . . . .	\$2,889 95
Shrinkage in value of stock, . . . . .	343 00
Labor of girls—husking corn and picking apples, . . . . .	60 75
Value of productions raised by girls, . . . . .	415 50
Salary of Farmer, . . . . .	750 00
Fertilizers, seeds, etc., . . . . .	200 00
Balance, . . . . .	1,283 29
	<hr/>
	\$5,942 49

Cr.

1876.

Oct. 1, Value of produce on hand, . . . . .	\$2,639 00
of increase in farming tools, . . . . .	38 00
of summer fruits and vegetables, . . . . .	430 36
of sales during the year, . . . . .	182 63
of beef for institution, . . . . .	116 96
of pork for institution, . . . . .	265 54
of keeping horses for institution, . . . . .	375 00
of milk for institution, . . . . .	1,095 00
of straw for bedding, . . . . .	75 00
of labor for institution, . . . . .	725 00
	<hr/>
	\$5,942 49

Respectfully submitted.

FREDERICK WHITNEY.

LANCASTER, October 1, 1876.

## STATISTICS.

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Number present in the institution, October 1, 1875, . . .	105
received upon return from indenture during the	
year, . . . . .	12
received upon return from escape, . . . . .	2
received upon return from school, . . . . .	1
received upon commitment during the year, . . . . .	53
Whole number during the year, . . . . .	— 173
Number present in the institution, October 1, 1876, . . .	127
indentured during the year, and not returned, . . .	32
discharged at 21 years of age (places secured), . . .	2
dismissed to parents or friends, . . . . .	3
delivered to board of state charities, . . . . .	6
sent to hospital, . . . . .	1
deceased, . . . . .	2
Whole number, . . . . .	— 173
Number indentured during the year, and returned, . . .	11
dismissed to friends (wards of the institution	
under indenture, October 1, 1875), . . . . .	3
delivered to board of state charities (escaped in	
1874), . . . . .	1
Whole number received since the opening of the school, . .	958
Number present in the institution, . . . . .	127
under indenture, . . . . .	68
dismissed to parents or friends, . . . . .	75
sent to hospitals, . . . . .	18
discharged on account of ill-health and delivered	
to friends (one omitted in previous report), . . .	30
discharged as unsuitable and delivered to friends, . .	31
discharged as unsuitable and sent to temporary	
homes, . . . . .	3
discharged as unsuitable and delivered to town	
authorities, . . . . .	11

Number discharged as unsuitable, and sent to state almshouses, or delivered to board of state charities,	27
escaped from the institution, . . . . .	8
escaped from place, . . . . .	17
deceased, . . . . .	14
delivered to friends at 18 or 21 years of age, or who have completed their term of indenture, .	529
	— 958
Number of separate families, . . . . .	5
Present limit of accommodation, . . . . .	125
Average attendance during the year, . . . . .	122

Of the number now in the institution, there were born,—

In Massachusetts, . . . . .	77
Maine, . . . . .	7
New Hampshire, . . . . .	4
Rhode Island, . . . . .	3
Vermont, . . . . .	2
New York, . . . . .	2
Pennsylvania, . . . . .	2
Virginia, . . . . .	2
Connecticut, . . . . .	1
Maryland, . . . . .	1
Louisiana, . . . . .	1
Canada, . . . . .	1
Newfoundland, . . . . .	1
Nova Scotia, . . . . .	2
Wales, . . . . .	1
France, . . . . .	2
England, . . . . .	8
Ireland, . . . . .	8
Birth-place unknown, . . . . .	2
	— 127
Of American parentage, . . . . .	42
American (colored), . . . . .	10
Irish, . . . . .	44
English, . . . . .	13
French, . . . . .	5
French Canadian, . . . . .	4
Nova Scotian, . . . . .	3
German, . . . . .	3
Scotch, . . . . .	2
Welsh, . . . . .	1
	— 127

## Of the number now in the institution,—

Both parents living, . . . . .	55
One parent living, . . . . .	52
Orphans, . . . . .	19
Parents unknown, . . . . .	1
	— 127
Lived at home, . . . . .	70
from home, . . . . .	57
	— 127

## Before coming, attended school,—

For some time, . . . . .	85
For short time, . . . . .	40
Not at all, . . . . .	2
	— 127

## Attended some religious service,—

Frequently, . . . . .	99
Seldom, . . . . .	26
Not at all, . . . . .	2
	— 127

## Of those now members of the school, there are,—

Of ten years of age, . . . . .	1
eleven, . . . . .	2
twelve, . . . . .	6
thirteen, . . . . .	2
fourteen, . . . . .	14
fifteen, . . . . .	21
sixteen, . . . . .	23
seventeen, . . . . .	28
eighteen, . . . . .	14
nineteen, . . . . .	8
twenty, . . . . .	8
	— 127

Average age, 16 years 6 months.

## Of those committed this year, when committed, there were,—

Of eleven years of age, . . . . .	5
twelve, . . . . .	2
thirteen, . . . . .	6
fourteen, . . . . .	12
fifteen, . . . . .	13
sixteen, . . . . .	15
	— 53

Average age, 14 years 8 months.

## Committed on charge,—

Of stubbornness and disobedience, . . . . .	19
larceny, . . . . .	17
idle and vicious life, . . . . .	8
unmanageable, . . . . .	2
abandoned, . . . . .	1
supposed attempt to poison, . . . . .	1
idleness, . . . . .	1
idleness and vagrancy, . . . . .	1
lewdness, . . . . .	1
fornication, . . . . .	1
drunkenness, . . . . .	1
	— 53

## Received this year,—

From Suffolk County, . . . . .	19
Essex County, . . . . .	16
Worcester County, . . . . .	10
Middlesex County, . . . . .	3
Hampden County, . . . . .	3
Berkshire County, . . . . .	1
Bristol County, . . . . .	1
	— 53

Of the whole number since the opening of the School, we have received,—

From Suffolk County, . . . . .	293
Middlesex County, . . . . .	170
Essex County, . . . . .	141
Worcester County, . . . . .	118
Bristol County, . . . . .	79
Norfolk County, . . . . .	56
Hampden County, . . . . .	26
Berkshire County, . . . . .	23
Hampshire County, . . . . .	17
Plymouth County, . . . . .	17
Barnstable County, . . . . .	11
Franklin County, . . . . .	7
	— 958



## INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

### REAL ESTATE.

Chapel, . . . . .	\$3,000 00
House No. 1, . . . . .	12,500 00
No. 2, . . . . .	12,500 00
No. 3, . . . . .	9,300 00
No. 4, . . . . .	12,500 00
No. 5, . . . . .	4,500 00
Superintendent's house, . . . . .	3,000 00
Farmer's house, . . . . .	1,000 00
Wood-house, . . . . .	300 00
Ice-house, . . . . .	300 00
Hen-house, . . . . .	150 00
Three old barns, . . . . .	600 00
One new barn, . . . . .	6,500 00
New workshop and tool-house, . . . . .	550 00
Ten acres woodland, . . . . .	200 00
One hundred and seventy-five acres farm- land, . . . . .	8,000 00
Amount of real estate, . . . . .	\$74,900 00

### PERSONAL PROPERTY.

In Superintendent's office and house, . . . . .	\$380 00
In chapel, including library, . . . . .	425 00
In storeroom, . . . . .	300 00
Fuel, . . . . .	1,750 00
Valuation of stock on farm, . . . . .	2,166 00
Produce of farm on hand, . . . . .	2,842 00
Valuation of farming utensils and car- riages, . . . . .	2,741 00

### In the inmates' department,—

Beds and bedding, . . . . .	1,800 00
Other furniture, . . . . .	2,350 00
Ready-made clothing, . . . . .	1,900 00
Dry goods, . . . . .	100 00
Provisions and groceries, . . . . .	200 00
Amount of personal property, . . . . .	16,954 00
Total, . . . . .	\$91,854 00

## LIST OF OFFICERS, WITH THEIR SALARIES.

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Loring Lothrop, . . .	<i>Superintendent,</i> . . .	\$1,500 00
Lucy A. Proctor, . . .	<i>Superintendent's Assistant,</i> .	400 00
Lucy F. Ayres, . . .	<i>Matron Family No. 1,</i> .	400 00
Sarah C. Alford, . . .	“ “ <i>No. 2,</i> .	400 00
Margaret H. Brewster, . . .	“ “ <i>No. 3,</i> .	400 00
Rebecca M. Bigelow, . . .	“ “ <i>No. 4,</i> .	400 00
Juliet B. Wilder, . . .	“ “ <i>No. 5,</i> .	400 00
Arabella A. Somes, . . .	<i>Ass't Mat.</i> “ <i>No. 1,</i> .	350 00
Lucy A. Miller, . . .	“ “ <i>No. 2,</i> .	350 00
Arabella C. Darling, . . .	“ “ <i>No. 3,</i> .	350 00
Maria E. Morse, . . .	“ “ <i>No. 4,</i> .	350 00
Charlotte A. Stratton, . . .	“ “ <i>No. 5,</i> .	350 00
Martha F. Boyd, . . .	<i>Housek'r</i> “ <i>No. 1,</i> .	275 00
Josephine E. Walter, . . .	“ “ <i>No. 2,</i> .	275 00
_____, . . .	“ “ <i>No. 3,</i> .	275 00
Harriet M. Symonds, . . .	“ “ <i>No. 4,</i> .	275 00
Viola C. Johnson, . . .	“ “ <i>No. 5,</i> .	275 00
Francena E. Porter, M. D.,	<i>Physician,</i> without support,	200 00
Frederick Whitney, . . .	<i>Farmer,</i> “ “	700 00
Frank B. Fay, . . .	<i>Treasurer,</i> “ “	200 00
Henry C. Greely, . . .	<i>Steward,</i> “ “	100 00



# TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

State Industrial School for Girls,

AT

LANCASTER,

TOGETHER WITH THE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE RESIDENT OFFICERS.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

SEPTEMBER 30, 1877.

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BOSTON:

RAND, AVERY, & CO., PRINTERS TO THE COMMONWEALTH,

117 FRANKLIN STREET

1878.



# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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*To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.*

THE Trustees of the State Industrial School at Lancaster, in presenting the Twenty-second Annual Report, would first call your attention to the condition of that institution during the past year, as also to its present condition.

### NUMBERS.

For the year preceding October, 1874, its numbers had steadily declined until the school was smaller than ever since its organization, if we except the first few months after the opening. From that date until March last, there had been a steady increase, month by month, until every house upon the grounds was fully occupied, and the number in the institution, of 138, had been reached, the maximum since 1870.

### FIRE.

At this time, the destruction of one of the buildings by fire necessitated an immediate cessation of commitments, and a most inconvenient crowding of the four remaining houses, until by the discharge of those girls who were twenty-one years of age, or were approaching that age, and the indenture of others, nearly vacancies enough were made to accommodate the girls remaining in the institution.

### CAPACITY OF THE HOUSES.

The houses had been considered more than full at the time of the fire, it having been thought by the, Trustees that, in consideration of the change in the character of the commit-



ments in the past few years, not more than 25 could be well cared for in each. A conviction that a crowded condition of the houses was one of the strongest obstacles in the way of reform, had led to this decision; and the Visiting Agent of the Board of State Charities, in sympathy with this opinion, had hesitated to advise an increase of the number at Lancaster more than was absolutely necessary.

In this state of all the families, the burning of No. 3 caused much temporary embarrassment; but by judicious and ingenious management, together with the prompt action in the way of discharges and indentures, the quiet of the houses was soon restored, and the workings of the institution brought to their usual routine with no single case of insubordination or disorder.

#### PETITION TO THE LEGISLATURE FOR AN APPROPRIATION.

As soon as plans could be made, a committee from the Board of Trustees made a formal request to the Legislature for an appropriation to replace the building burned. The matter was not acted upon immediately. After its introduction the usual delays occurred. It was near the end of the session, and for some unexplained reason the appropriation was not made.

This failure on the part of the Legislature to grant the request of the Trustees was felt to be not only an injury to the State by causing an almost entire suspension of commitments, but to the school itself by delaying the operation of plans which it had been supposed the new building would have enabled the officers to carry out to its material interest.

It is hoped and expected that the incoming Legislature will, at an early period of the session, grant a sum sufficient not only to replace the building which was destroyed, but also to provide it with many appliances wanting in the old one, for which the need seems very great.

#### RECENT CAUSES FOR INCREASED NUMBERS.

The class for which the school at Lancaster was established still exists, and unfortunately in all probability will always exist.

The depression in business affairs for the last few years has thrown whole families out of employment, and the idle-

ness thus enforced has yielded abundant opportunities for wrong-doing; while the sensible increase of causes in the large cities and towns, tending to affect injuriously the morals of any exposed to them, have conduced in a great measure to swell the number of those who would be benefited by the discipline and instruction of the Lancaster school.

#### REFORMATORY PRISON FOR WOMEN.

The opening of the Reformatory Prison for women will undoubtedly relieve in some degree the school at Lancaster of many who, from the want in the State of such an institution as that at Sherborn promises to be, have been sent to our school, and who have undoubtedly been a fruitful source of injury to those who were less advanced in evil courses. And this work will be a good one, not relieving the State from the responsibility of supporting the Industrial School at Lancaster, but making the obligation more binding, inasmuch as Lancaster shall help to keep down the numbers at Sherborn.

#### NEED OF NEW BUILDINGS AT LANCASTER.

But the city streets are filled with the children of lawless parents and disorderly homes, whose vagrant habits promise nothing good, and for whom detention in some public institution seems the only means of prevention from actual crime. The truant from the school becomes the violator of the law in later years; and to arrest such a career seems not only the work of humanity, but of economy. To such as these the Lancaster school should open its doors; and that there will be more than enough of these to fill the five houses, no one informed upon the subject will doubt.

Of course the destruction of one house makes an immediate and imperative necessity for more ample quarters, if the school is to be continued for the future as it has been in the past.

Would it be wise only to supply the want with new accommodation for a number not exceeding the capacity of the old? Though but eight have been received since March last, it is known to those concerned that nearly three times that number would have been received had there been room for them. How many more of whom this knowledge has not

been obtained cannot be estimated, but it is safe to state that there would have been an average of not less than five per month from the various parts of the Commonwealth. Shall a false idea of economy prevent these children who are wandering from paths of right and duty from being placed under the healthful influences of the families, the schools, the work-rooms, and the fields at Lancaster?

#### THE KIND OF BUILDINGS DESIRED.

It is desired by the Trustees to erect such a building or buildings as shall best serve the purpose for which the school was instituted. With no wish for an extravagant outlay of money for ornament or display, they would first replace the building burned with a plain suitable structure, which shall so far be an improvement on the old one as to contain more sleeping-rooms, with dining-room, work-room, and school-room of ampler size, with better ventilation and more convenient arrangements; in fine, a house which shall contain such appliances as modern social science has wisely decreed should keep pace with modern reform.

#### PLANS FOR WORK.

It is also hoped that with the building of a new house there may be taken into careful consideration some plans for work of various kinds, which have long been considered desirable, but for which the houses have offered no conveniences. A suitable building for such a purpose, with perhaps the introduction of steam,—which might be applied to heating, and at no distant day as power in some kind of labor both instructive and pecuniarily profitable,—would, it is thought, materially add to the usefulness of the institution. The desirableness of work of this kind cannot be doubted; and as the statute expressly says the Trustees “shall cause the girls under their charge to be instructed in some regular course of labor, either mechanical, manufacturing, or horticultural, or a combination of these,” it is hardly unreasonable to ask for the means to carry out its provisions.

Sympathizing fully with that early policy which regarded household services, the labor involved in family duties, first in importance, the Trustees are yet strongly of the opinion

that in the cases of the older girls who have been long in the institution, and who have learned domestic work, better can scarcely be done for them than that they be instructed in some form of labor, which, while immediately benefiting them, would afford another means of livelihood after leaving the school, and which might besides prove remunerative in some degree to the State. But, whether of pecuniary advantage or not, the value of such industrial training cannot be overrated.

#### OUT-DOOR WORK.

It was with a view first to the improvement of the girls, and next with a hope of some benefit to the State, that the plan for out-door labor was instituted nearly two years ago. So far as the first object is concerned, it has proved a success. The idea so prevalent among reformers, that agricultural or horticultural work has a beneficial influence on those thus employed, seems to have been abundantly shown by the experiment at Lancaster. But, while the farm has been made more productive by the labor of the girls, the distance from a large market, with the fruitfulness of the surrounding country, has rendered great profits impossible.

#### CORRECTIONAL MEASURES.

The need, somewhere upon the grounds, of a correctional department, is much felt; and it has been suggested that this might in some way be connected with a building for the purposes of labor.

Isolation or separate confinement, with or without work, as the case may require, is conceded to be one of the most effective methods of bringing to a sense of duty the insubordinate. For such discipline as this, the present arrangements at Lancaster offer little opportunity; a single room, not well situated,—allowing of no modification of punishment,—being all that is available for such a purpose. Fortunately, cases requiring severe discipline have been less during the past year; but such immunity has not always been the experience of the school, nor is it to be expected in the future.

Two girls have been taken from Lancaster, as unsuitable to be retained there under present arrangements, and have



been sent to Bridgewater. But it is desired by the Trustees that such provision shall soon be made as shall enable them to keep the girls, unless subjects for indenture, during their minority, believing that they should never despair of reformation, and that, with wise and humane administration of correctional measures, they ought, and may reasonably expect, to do more for these refractory ones, for the time during which they are committed to their charge, than any other institution, without materially changing the character of the family system as it now exists, and as they believe it should exist. They also believe that the erection of such a building as has been referred to may result in good to the general system as well as to the individual cases.

#### DEFECTIVE DRAINAGE.

Some defects of drainage and ventilation exist, which should receive consideration in the appropriation for the coming year. These defects are of long standing, a neglect arising from the difficulty of remedy with the original construction of the houses. Fortunately, by constant care and precaution, no appreciable harm has resulted from this state of things; but it would be wrong to neglect longer than necessary any measures to insure the continued health of the girls.

#### HEALTH.

It is cause for satisfaction, that no death has occurred for nearly two years, and no serious case of illness during that period. A plain but generously nutritive diet, not too strictly confined to routine, the healthful occupations of the house, the garden, and the field, have done much towards so gratifying a result; while the wise and judicious oversight of the intelligent physician, Dr. Francena E. Porter, has conduced largely to a general condition of health almost unparalleled, and to an entire freedom from endemic and epidemic disease.

#### HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION NEEDED.

But the history of the institution records cases of both in past years. There have been cases of varioloid, there have been cases of typhoid fever, and, under the observation of the present Board of Trustees, there have been cases of

lingering consumption. From their own observation, too, has come the knowledge how insufficient have been the resources to meet these illnesses. Provision should be made that, in like visitations, proper quarters may be assigned, and proper care be given. Small hospital accommodations, which should be altogether separate from the usually occupied rooms of the house, might be taken into consideration in the rebuilding of No. 3; or, as modern medical science would undoubtedly advise, a small house might be built at some distance from the other houses. The need for such accommodations has been felt from the beginning, as nearly every physician's report will testify; the simplest and most inexpensive arrangement, in accordance with comfort, quiet, neatness, and convenience, being all that is needed or desired.

With proper apartments for the sick or disabled, much good might be done to the girls, who, detailed as nurses, would be instructed in another useful calling, which would be of service in their after life, while the good they would thus do would react upon themselves in awakening sympathy, creating a spirit of helpfulness, and arousing all the kindlier feelings.

#### REPAIRS.

The repairs upon and changes in the houses have been considerable, the introduction of water-pipes in each story of all the houses being the most important of them, a precautionary measure against fire, the necessity for which was made more obvious by the recent calamity, and which is believed to be sufficient protection against a like occurrence.

The chapel has had complete and thorough renovation. By the removal of the old pews, of the high pulpit, and by a general brightening-up of the interior by means of paint and plaster, a most neat and attractive house of worship, a convenient lecture-room, and a cheerful place for social gatherings, have been obtained.

#### INDENTURE.

The subject of indenture is an important one, and demands a much longer consideration than this Report will allow. The difficulty of finding homes in all respects just what they should be, is very great. They are few who will sacrifice time and trouble to carry on the work of reform begun here ;



and this fact, taken into consideration with the uncertainty of the fitness of the girls themselves for the places assigned them, makes the experiment a doubtful one. In the majority of instances they are hired as servants, and only as servants are regarded. The restraints of routine are removed; they are excited by their surroundings; are indiscreetly trusted, fail to meet the requirements, and are returned to the school as unsuitable, if not altogether unworthy. It is difficult to impress upon those seeking assistance in domestic service the moral obligation resting upon them, when taking a Lancaster school-girl, to watch over her, to shield her from temptation, and to help her in the paths of virtue. Until more homes shall be found where some effort shall be made to benefit the girls received, it must be expected that terms of service will too often be of short duration. With the necessity of creating vacancies, the temptation is strong to try the experiment. But the fact of failure does not always imply the entire unfitness of the girls.

#### SCHOOLS.

The numerical condition of the institution has been but briefly referred to, as the Report of the Superintendent will contain all needed statistics, while the subject of the schools has been, perhaps, too long deferred to do it justice. Their satisfactory condition must serve as an excuse. It would, however, be unjust to neglect to call attention to the valuable work they have done, and are still doing. The benefit arising from the regular and excellent instruction (its regularity being to many of the pupils a new experience) can hardly be overrated. The schools are three in number, and graded, and would, it is thought, compare favorably with those of similar grades outside the institution. Their size has been diminished by the withdrawal of the older ones to the work-rooms and the fields; as it was felt that, in the stations they are probably destined to fill, a longer training of the schools was of less importance than that industrial training which should fit them for the exigencies of life. Nor has the diminution in numbers been entirely without good result to the schools themselves; giving the teachers more time for those remaining, with less draft upon the nervous energies by relief from the discipline of so large a

number. Changes have occurred among the teachers during the last year, but the faithful ones of the past seem to have been succeeded by those equally faithful.

#### ENCOURAGEMENT—TRUST—KINDNESS.

It is not intended that any unemployed time shall be at the disposal of inmates of the school, the duties assigned to each filling all the moments not allotted to recreation. But recreation is a duty, and encouragement is given to all proper modes of enjoyment at proper times. A disposition to trust the girls so long as they show themselves worthy of trust is manifest in all who have charge of them, and a spirit of cheerful submission to duties required is the usual result. Exceptions there are, of course; but such exceptions are met with a firmness which never yields till the desired result is attained. A kindly but guarded intercourse between the houses is not forbidden, it being felt that the true spirit of that policy which decreed the family system would not exclude the benefits arising from a common interest in the little community. Under proper restrictions, no lack of discipline has resulted from such intercourse and interest; and, with the restrictions, it is believed it may become even one of the agencies of reform.

All are supposed to wish to do well, until the contrary is proven; and it is thought that the statement may be verified, that those employed in the service of the school are sensitive to the distinction between a reformatory and a penal institution, and that while in the latter, punishment is in one sense the end, in the former, it is to be used only as a means. According to the original intention of the founders of the school, a “law of kindness” seems to be the prevailing law, and departed from only when it would be “cruel to be kind.”

#### SUPERINTENDENT, MATRONS, TEACHERS, &C.

The Trustees feel that they are fortunate in a superintendent in sympathy with their best efforts for the reform of those under their care, and in a corps of faithful and efficient matrons, teachers, and assistants, who co-operate with him for the good of the school. Every year's experience teaches that money alone cannot secure such services as are needed at Lancaster and in like situations. Peculiar qualities of mind

and heart are required. Patient endurance, untiring energy, unyielding determination, and withal a profound sympathy for the too often victims of circumstances, are only among the essentials. Rule and routine are indispensable to the success of the work; but can the work be carried on to the highest ends if it is never departed from? Exceptional cases must receive individual attention; and that is a narrow view, which, looking only on the safe side, sees not the heights which might otherwise be attained. Reform is nothing if not progressive; and fear of experiments may often prove a stumbling-block in the way of success. An intelligent perception of the needs of individual character forms one of the most desirable qualifications for the office of superintendent, matron, or teacher.

#### HON. FRANCIS B. FAY.

By the death of the Hon. Francis B. Fay, of Lancaster, the school lost one of its earliest and warmest friends. Of his death suitable notice was taken by the Trustees, and resolutions of respect to his memory were passed and recorded; but the report for this year cannot omit mention of one so honored. Interested from its formation, he never lost his interest, and served it long and faithfully as trustee and as treasurer. When retiring from the latter office, the thanks of the Trustees were communicated to him with an expression of the obligations they, "in behalf of the hundreds he had been instrumental in serving and blessing, must always feel." To this testimonial to a noble life we, at the close of that life, would add our gratitude for his services to the unfortunate, and our appreciation for that continued interest in the school which prompted the generous bequest to be applied as an incentive to the reform of those over whom he had so tenderly watched; thus stimulating and encouraging them even after death as he had always done in his life.

#### CONCLUSION.

This report cannot be closed without recurrence to the urgent need of more ample accommodations for carrying on the work at Lancaster. First in importance is the building to replace No. 3, known in the vicinity as the "Stilwell

Mansion," Endeared to the officers of the school as more homelike in its appearance than the newer houses, and to citizens of Lancaster for its associations with the past, it is hoped that its once stately and picturesque presence, so much missed, will soon be replaced by a structure which, from its foundation to its roof, shall do good service in the cause of humanity, and that in an appropriation for this building the other wants enumerated in the report may be wisely considered.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

ANNE B. RICHARDSON,  
RICHARD H. STEARNS,  
ROBERT O. FULLER,  
MARY S. LAMSON,  
LEWIS H. BRADFORD,  
HENRY C. GREELEY,  
ANNA R. FAULKNER,  
JOSEPH A. ALLEN,  
HARMON HALL,  
FRANK B. FAY,

*Trustees.*

OCTOBER 1, 1877.

Dr.	STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL in account with FRANK B. FAY, Treasurer.	Cr.
1876-7.	To amount paid — For salaries, labor, &c. . . . fuel and lights . . . . clothing . . . . flour and meal . . . . repairs . . . . furniture, bedding, &c. . . . provisions . . . . groceries . . . . grain for stock . . . . transportation and trav'g expenses special chapel repairs . . . . trustees' expenses . . . . medical supplies . . . . miscellaneous expenses . . . . Paid State Treasurer . . . . Balance to credit . . . .	By balance cash on hand, Oct. 1, 1876 . collected of towns for support of girls . . . . sale of produce, labor, etc. . . . cash of State Treasurer . . . .
	\$10,768 56 1,775 67 1,564 60 1,850 42 1,618 68 959 95 2,089 30 1,528 85 575 17 420 14 1,310 00 272 58 160 55 1,688 96 1,500 00 1,636 10	\$2,030 24 227 89 677 88 26,783 52
	\$29,719 53	\$29,719 53
	1877.	October 1. By balance cash on hand .
		\$1,636 01

(E. &amp; O. E.)

FRANK B. FAY, Treasurer.



## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

*To the Trustees of the State Industrial School.*

This Annual Report is the third which I have had the honor of submitting to you. It may be brief, as you have been informed at your quarterly meetings of the condition of the school during the year. You are also acquainted with all important events. I trust that what has been made known to you in the quarterly reports, and what you have learned by personal observation, harmonize.

On the 1st of October last the number of girls in the school was 127. Since that time twenty-six have been admitted on commitment. Twenty-two have returned from indenture, of whom all but seven were among our oldest girls and indentured before the 1st of October last. Fifty-seven have been indentured during the year. Of these, seven have been returned as unsatisfactory, three have reached the age of twenty-one, and one has died, two have escaped from their place of indenture, and two have been discharged; leaving forty-two girls in families who have been placed there since October last, and from whom thus far we have good reports.

The average number in the school for October, 1876, was 127; for November, 131; for December, 135; for January, 1877, 134; for February, 132; for March, 130; for April, 120; for May, 115; for June, 109; for July, 105; for August, 107; for September, 105. In the above statement I have omitted the fraction, which would have added somewhat to the average for each month.

Since the burning of No. 3, eight girls only have been admitted on commitment, instead of twenty or twenty-five who would have been sent to the school had there been room for them.

The average number from the 1st of October last to the 1st of April, 1877, was 132; from the 1st of April to the 1st of October, 110 and a fraction.



The number at present in the school, which comprises four families, is 104, and is distributed as follows: in Family No. 1, 29; No. 2, 26; No. 4, 23; No. 5, 26.

#### HEALTH.

The health of the girls has generally been good throughout the year. No death has occurred for nearly two years. One girl recently admitted is quite feeble. From the report of Dr. Porter, you will learn that her principal care has been of chronic cases.

#### WORK.

Our girls are constantly employed, with proper recreation, either in the fields, the sewing-room, the chair-room, the different departments of household duties, or at school.

#### SCHOOLS.

The graded system works well. The girls from the various families are thus brought together in school, as well as in the field-labor and work-rooms, and, I believe, with a beneficial result.

#### OUR FAMILIES.

The conduct and condition of the girls in the various families have generally been quite satisfactory. Kindness and firmness usually prevail over the stubborn and wayward. Outbursts of passion, sullenness, and impertinence have been met with all possible forbearance; and, with few exceptions, severity of discipline has not been found necessary. Our families have attended the services of the sabbath as usual.

#### BURNING OF HOUSE NO. 3.

In March last, as you know, House No. 3, an old building, connecting the present with the past, and replete with interesting associations, was burned to the ground, having been set on fire by two of our inmates. There had been no previous excitement; and the disaster was followed by a remarkable quiet, though the inmates of No. 3 were crowded into the four other houses. No one attempted to escape. All took the situation kindly, and no serious trouble resulted.

## CHAPEL.

The chapel has been thoroughly repaired outside and in, and is now a very pleasant and light room. We all anticipate pleasure and profit from this most agreeable change.

## OTHER REPAIRS.

It has been found necessary to make quite extensive alterations and repairs in the several houses and also in the barns, which have been done at considerable cost.

I respectfully refer, for further information, to the Physician's and Farmer's reports, and to the statistics herewith forwarded.

I notice in conclusion, with particular regard, your interest in promoting the welfare of the school.

Respectfully submitted,

LORING LOTHROP,

*Superintendent.*

LANCASTER, Oct. 1, 1877.

## PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

*To the Trustees of the State Industrial School.*

It is remarkable that there has been such uninterrupted good health in our school during the past year. No case of continued disease has occurred; and, while epidemics have visited neighboring localities, this school has so far been exempt.

During the past few months, since the burning of No. 3, there has been some inconvenience from the crowded state of the houses; but, with the present disadvantages of this over-crowded condition, the noticeable effect of the generally good sanitary regulations is clearly demonstrated.

Most of the girls sent here are in a vitiated condition when they come, having been under the worst possible *régime*, and with bad hereditary tendencies. With all these unfavorable circumstances, we have had no case of severe sickness, and no death during the past year.

In every instance, the girls have shown, in a few weeks, the good effects of the improved hygienic condition into which they are brought; and, in several instances, there were girls sent here who had already pulmonary disease, that seems for the present to be arrested.

The provisions for taking care of the sick were always limited; and now they are even less than formerly, owing to the houses being filled to more than their usual capacity.

Hoping that the great need of more ample provision for the care of the sick will receive the attention its importance demands, I must again present it to your notice.

Respectfully submitted.

F. E. PORTER, M.D.

## FARMER'S REPORT.

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*To the Trustees of the State Industrial School for Girls.*

GENTLEMEN, — I herewith report to you the productions of the farm connected with the State Industrial School, for the year 1877.

65 tons of hay	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$975 00
2 " rye straw	.	.	.	.	.	.	30 00
2 " oat straw	.	.	.	.	.	.	36 00
12 " corn fodder	.	.	.	.	.	.	100 00
60 bushels carrots	.	.	.	.	.	.	25 00
200 " mangolds	.	.	.	.	.	.	60 00
2,000 cabbages	.	.	.	.	.	.	80 00
275 bushels ruta-bagas	.	.	.	.	.	.	82 50
300 " potatoes	.	.	.	.	.	.	180 00
100 " small potatoes	.	.	.	.	.	.	30 00
50 " turnip beets	.	.	.	.	.	.	30 00
20 " onions	.	.	.	.	.	.	15 00
25 " parsnips	.	.	.	.	.	.	25 00
25 " flat turnips	.	.	.	.	.	.	6 00
25 " beans	.	.	.	.	.	.	62 50
35 " rye	.	.	.	.	.	.	31 50
50 " oats	.	.	.	.	.	.	25 00
275 " corn	.	.	.	.	.	.	206 25
4 " grapes	.	.	.	.	.	.	5 00
Squashes and pumpkins	.	.	.	.	.	.	10 00
Summer vegetables	.	.	.	.	.	.	217 50
20 cords manure	.	.	.	.	.	.	125 00

The season has been an average one for the growth of crops: the prolonged drought of the latter part of summer, and into the fall months, has injured the root crop to quite an extent.

The reduction in valuation of stock, tools, and farm produce makes the labors of the farm appear somewhat at a disadvantage; but faithful work has been done in all departments of the farm and garden, and the labors performed have added to its fertility and value.

The stock is in good condition; and the dairy is doing well, yielding a large amount of milk for the institution.

The expenses of the farm have been reduced from last year some five hundred and sixty dollars; also the labor for the institution is less by two hundred dollars, thus showing the availability of the girls to engage in out-of-door work.

In the following table credit is given the girls' department for labor performed for the farm.

STATE FARM *in account with* F. WHITNEY, *Farmer.*

1877.		DR.	
Oct. 1.	Expenses of the farm for the year (including labor for institution)	.	\$2,327 52
	Difference in valuation of stock	.	548 50
	“ “ of tools and wagons	.	884 75
	Fertilizers	.	150 00
	Salary of farmer	.	650 00
	Labor of girls	.	600 00
	Balance	.	313 75
			<hr/>
			\$5,474 52
1877.		CR.	
Oct. 1.	Value of produce on hand	.	\$2,139 75
	Summer vegetables	.	217 50
	Sales during the year	.	238 71
	Beef and pork for institution	.	320 56
	Produce for school	.	644 00
	Keeping horses	.	375 00
	Milk for institution	.	1,099 00
	Labor for institution	.	440 00
			<hr/>
			\$5,474 52

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK WHITNEY.

LANCASTER, Oct. 1, 1877.

## S T A T I S T I C S.

Number present in the institution, Oct. 1, 1876 . . .	127
received upon return from indenture . . .	15
received upon return from State Workhouse . . .	3
received upon commitment . . . . .	26
Whole number in the institution during the year . . . —	171

Number present in the institution, Oct. 1, 1877 . . .	104
indentured, and still under indenture . . .	42
indentured, and have become 21 years of age while under indenture . . . . .	3
indentured, and deceased while under indenture . . .	1
indentured, and have escaped from indenture . . .	2
indentured, and discharged for misconduct and delivered to friends . . . . .	2
dismissed to parents . . . . .	1
discharged at 21 years of age (places secured) . . .	8
discharged as improperly committed, and deliv- ered to town authorities . . . . .	1
delivered to Board of State Charities . . .	4
sentenced by court to jail for arson . . .	2
escaped from institution . . . . .	1
Whole number . . . . . —	171

Number under indenture, Oct. 1, 1876 . . .	68
still under indenture . . . . .	28
have completed their term of indenture . . .	16
dismissed to friends . . . . .	1
deceased while under indenture . . . . .	1
returned to the institution . . . . .	15
escaped from indenture . . . . .	1
discharged as unsuitable, and delivered to friends . . . . .	5
discharged as unsuitable, and delivered to town authorities . . . . .	1



Number indentured during the year, and returned	7
indentured during the year, and returned and re-indentured	2
Whole number received since the opening of the school	984
Number present in the institution	104
under indenture	70
dismissed to parents or friends	77
sent to hospitals	18
discharged on account of ill-health, and delivered to friends	30
discharged as unsuitable, and delivered to friends	37
discharged as unsuitable, and sent to temporary homes	3
discharged as unsuitable, and delivered to town authorities	13
discharged as unsuitable, and sent to State Almshouses, or delivered to Board of State Charities	28
escaped from the institution	9
escaped from place	20
under sentence for arson	2
deceased in institution	14
delivered to friends at 18 or 21 years of age, or who have completed their term of indenture	558
	984
Number of separate families	4
Present limit of accommodation	100
Average attendance during the year	121 $\frac{2}{3}$

Of the number now in the institution, there were born,—

In Massachusetts	64
Maine	3
New Hampshire	4
Vermont	2
Rhode Island	3
Connecticut	1
New York	3
Pennsylvania	1
Maryland	2

In Virginia . . . . .	2	
Canada . . . . .	2	
New Brunswick . . . . .	2	
Nova Scotia . . . . .	2	
Newfoundland . . . . .	1	
Ireland . . . . .	5	
England . . . . .	3	
France . . . . .	2	
Birth-place unknown . . . . .	2	
	<hr/>	104

Of American parentage . . . . .	39	
American (colored) . . . . .	8	
French Canadian . . . . .	4	
Nova Scotian . . . . .	4	
Irish . . . . .	31	
English . . . . .	5	
Scotch . . . . .	2	
French . . . . .	6	
German . . . . .	5	
	<hr/>	104

Of the number now in the institution, —

Both parents living . . . . .	42	
One parent living . . . . .	46	
Orphans . . . . .	15	
Parents unknown . . . . .	1	
	<hr/>	104

Lived at home . . . . .	56	
from home . . . . .	48	
	<hr/>	104

Before coming, attended school, —

For some time . . . . .	71	
short time . . . . .	29	
Not at all . . . . .	4	
	<hr/>	104

Attended some religious service, —

Frequently . . . . .	84	
Seldom . . . . .	17	
Not at all . . . . .	3	
	<hr/>	104

Of those now members of the school, there are. —

Of eleven years of age	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
twelve	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
thirteen	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
fourteen	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
fifteen	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19
sixteen	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23
seventeen	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16
eighteen	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20
nineteen	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
twenty	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
								— 104

Average age, 16 years 7½ months.

Of those committed this year, when committed, there were, —

Of twelve years of age	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
thirteen	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
fourteen	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
fifteen	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
sixteen	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
seventeen	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
								— 26

Average age, 14 years 10 months.

Committed on charge, —

Of stubbornness and disobedience	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10
idle, vagrant, vicious life	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
larceny	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
night-walking	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
vagrancy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
lewd and lascivious conduct	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
obtaining goods by forgery	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
								— 26

Received this year, —

From Suffolk County	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Middlesex County	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6
Worcester County	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Berkshire County	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3

From Bristol County . . . . .	3	
Essex County . . . . .	2	
Hampden County . . . . .	2	
	<hr/>	26

Of the whole number since the opening of the institution,  
we have received,—

From Suffolk County . . . . .	300	
Middlesex County . . . . .	176	
Essex County . . . . .	143	
Worcester County . . . . .	121	
Bristol County . . . . .	82	
Norfolk County . . . . .	56	
Hampden County . . . . .	28	
Berkshire County . . . . .	26	
Hampshire County . . . . .	17	
Plymouth County . . . . .	17	
Barnstable County . . . . .	11	
Franklin County . . . . .	7	
	<hr/>	984

## INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

## REAL ESTATE.

Chapel . . . . .	\$4,000 00
House No. 1 . . . . .	10,000 00
No. 2 . . . . .	10,000 00
No. 3, ruins . . . . .	500 00
No. 4 . . . . .	10,000 00
No. 5 . . . . .	4,500 00
Superintendent's house . . . . .	3,000 00
Farmer's house . . . . .	1,000 00
Wood-house . . . . .	300 00
Ice-house . . . . .	200 00
Hen-house . . . . .	150 00
Three old barns . . . . .	600 00
One new barn . . . . .	5,000 00
Workshop and tool-house . . . . .	550 00
Ten acres woodland . . . . .	200 00
One hundred and seventy-five acres farm land . . . . .	7,000 00
Amount of real estate . . . . .	—\$57,000 00

## PERSONAL PROPERTY.

In Superintendent's office and house . . .	\$300 00
In chapel, including library . . . . .	600 00
In store-room . . . . .	340 00
Fuel . . . . .	1,325 00
Valuation of stock on farm . . . . .	1,617 50
Produce of farm on hand . . . . .	2,139 75
Valuation of farming utensils and carriages	1,856 25

In the inmates' department, —

Beds and bedding . . . . .	1,800 00
Other furniture . . . . .	2,000 00
Ready-made clothing . . . . .	1,600 00
Dry goods . . . . .	100 00
Provisions and groceries . . . . .	440 00
Amount of personal property . . . . .	— 14,118 50

Total . . . . .	\$71,118 50
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## LIST OF OFFICERS, WITH THEIR SALARIES.

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Loring Lothrop . . .	<i>Superintendent</i> . . .	\$1,500 00
Lucy A. Proctor . . .	<i>Superintendent's Assistant</i> . . .	400 00
Lucy F. Ayres . . .	<i>Matron Family No. 1</i> . . .	400 00
Sarah C. Alford . . .	“ “ <i>No. 2</i> . . .	400 00
Margaret H. Brewster . . .	“ “ <i>No. 4</i> . . .	400 00
Juliet B. Wilder . . .	“ “ <i>No. 5</i> . . .	400 00
Arabella A. Somes . . .	<i>Assistant Matron No. 1</i> . . .	350 00
————— . . .	“ “ <i>No. 2</i> . . .	350 00
Arabella C. Darling . . .	“ “ <i>No. 4</i> . . .	350 00
Mary A. Lincoln . . .	“ “ <i>No. 5</i> . . .	350 00
Martha F. Boyd . . .	<i>Housekeeper Family No. 1</i> . . .	275 00
Josephine E. Walter . . .	“ “ <i>No. 2</i> . . .	275 00
Jessamine G. Brewster . . .	“ “ <i>No. 4</i> . . .	275 00
Viola C. Johnson . . .	“ “ <i>No. 5</i> . . .	275 00
Francena E. Porter, M.D. . . .	<i>Physician, without support</i> . . .	200 00
Frederick Whitney . . .	<i>Farmer, “ “</i> . . .	600 00
Frank B. Fay . . .	<i>Treasurer, “ “</i> . . .	200 00
Henry C. Greeley . . .	<i>Steward, “ “</i> . . .	100 00





TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

acv. State Industrial School for Girls,

AT

LANCASTER,

TOGETHER WITH THE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE RESIDENT OFFICERS,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

SEPTEMBER 30, 1878.

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BOSTON:

Band, Aberg, & Co., Printers to the Commonwealth,

117 FRANKLIN STREET.

1879.



# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

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*To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.*

THE Trustees of the State Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster, in presenting the Twenty-third Annual Report, would first invite your attention to the statistics, and other particulars found in the reports of the various officers of the institution, which are appended.

We are responsible, through you, to a Commonwealth that demands practical sense in all its administrations. There is a sentiment in the community, which finds expression occasionally in the Legislature and often in private criticism, that ours is a costly institution. Some of the present Trustees entered upon their duties believing this, having formed the opinion, from examining the yearly statistics, without duly considering that an experiment for the prevention of crime must always be expensive.

With the demand for a wise economy continually before us, we yet believe that we could justify ourselves in spending more, rather than less, in carrying on this work of reform in the interest of the State.

An establishment for the detention merely of an equal number of youthful vagrants, giving shelter, food, and clothing, might be maintained at a comparatively small expense. Also, another establishment, for the education and industrial training of an equal number of girls, of poor but honest and respectable parentage, inheriting health and a willingness to labor, might be maintained for less money, and bring to the State in return, dollar for dollar, its harvest of skilled, intelligent labor.

We think it not too much to presume, that the majority of men sent to the Legislature are capable of understanding that it is necessary to spend a large amount to support an institution whose purpose is the care of those who else are fast drifting into the criminal classes.

"I am informed that \$28,000 was raised in two days to purchase a rare collection of antique jewelry and bronzes, recently discovered in classic ground forty feet below the *débris*. I do not hear of as many pence being offered to fathom the *débris* of our civilization, however rich the yield. I do not complain that men of wealth expend their means as they prefer; but it seems not captious that I should wish crime and pauperism were as rare as the exhumed treasures, that they might arouse equal zeal for deep research. There is, perhaps, yet hope; for these subjects have a claim to far greater antiquity, inasmuch as they reach back to time immemorial, which assuredly ante-dates the bronzes." \*

We have been before a legislative committee two successive years asking for a special appropriation for a new building in place of the "Stillwell Mansion," destroyed by fire in the spring of 1877.

We have one old house now occupied by the girls under protest from some of the Trustees. In September, 1874, typhoid fever appeared there. The house has been renovated. We have sought to improve the drainage, and have tried various experiments in ventilation. A part of these things have been paid from our yearly appropriation for the current expenses. Necessity compels us to use this house as a shelter, while we feel sure that there would be no extravagance in setting it aside altogether.

Each of our various houses is built with small and inconvenient cooking, laundry, and bathing arrangements. Much has been said, in the community at large, of the economy of co-operative housekeeping; meaning the centralization of the labor or drudgery of several separate households, which in no way would interfere with the family life. From an outlay by special appropriation, we might improve our methods of work, and save in fuel and supervision. Labor-saving machinery may not be desirable where there are so many

\* "The Jukes," by Dugdale.

unskilled hands that need training; but an opportunity for good discipline, while at work, is lost by lack of means.

Though the returns would indicate that we spend more *per capita* for our girls than is spent for the boys in the Reform School, it will be seen that this is not really so, if it is borne in mind that a part of this expense comes from our using of the yearly appropriation for numerous repairs, instead of receiving a special appropriation and putting things at once upon a better basis. This, in the opinion of some of the Trustees, would be true economy, and, in the end, more satisfactory to all interested.

We believe that the expense of physical existence for the class of girls which our institution receives is necessarily large; but when we come to remember that we do not take them as boarders, but to try to reform them, there opens a possibility for expense, which will increase in direct ratio as we advance from the lower to the higher methods. When one of our Matrons spends hours over a single girl to induce her to conform to the specified requirement, and repeats the process until "seventy times seven," it costs dollars to the State; but perhaps the girl will be won at last.

We hope that the Legislature may be moved to give to the institution, through us or through others, the means of doing better service for the State than has yet been done.

For several years the Board has been agreed that the discipline that comes from regular continued labor is an important element in reform. The difficulty of finding remunerative labor is one that is felt even by institutions where the laborers are better prepared to do good work, and accept the necessities of their situations more readily than our undisciplined girls. Though the girls, as the result of regular habits, fresh air, and wholesome diet, present on the whole a good degree of health, they come to the institution with but little strength, and in many cases in a state of invalidism, that unfits them for hard labor.

We have made various experiments in practical industries. The girls have done chair-seating. In the most prosperous times, when the manufacturers kept us constantly supplied with material, the profit would about pay the expense of the special supervision. One of the Matrons taught a few of her girls rug-making with good success. The advantage came



from their having learned a new branch of industry, and not from profits of sale. We hoped from horticulture to gain something beside improved health from out-door life. We have been in a degree successful. To the Farmer's Report for three successive years, we refer to show that the girls have earned something, and "the improvement of the farm" is in part credited to them. We are encouraged, yet are not resting on our success, but are constantly devising how we can do more. At the last quarterly meeting, the Executive Committee were instructed to prepare a workshop.

In April, 1875, we secured the services of Loring Lothrop, Esq., as Superintendent. He gave his heart and mind to the duties of the place, gaining and retaining the good will and affection of all. Failing health warned him to rest, but he only labored the harder for many months. Last February he left the institution exhausted. In April his resignation was accepted. He died in New York, June 6. He did good service. He has left a blessed memory.

From April to August the business of seeking a new Superintendent was in the hands of a committee. It was the opinion of several that it was desirable to secure the services of a woman, if one who would command the full vote of the Board could be found. In August Mr. N. Porter Brown, from the Lawrence Reform School, was elected. He will enter on his duties Oct. 1.

Hon. Frank B. Fay, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, took charge of the institution from March till August. Of his services, the following quotation from the last quarterly Report by Mr. Allen thus speaks: "I wish to speak of the remarkable influence Mr. Fay has left upon the minds of the inmates of the school. I think there is not a girl that was under his charge but what thinks of him as a loving father; and his memory will always be to them a reminder of his efforts to do them good. He took time to become familiar with the previous history of every girl, and, I have no doubt, gave such advice and counsel as will be of lasting benefit. Many have spoken to me of their efforts to do right on account of a promise made to him. Since he left he has written a separate letter to every girl, speaking of their peculiar faults with friendly advice. These letters the girls seem to prize more than one from their own home. He gave his

heart to the work here ; and I feel it a privilege to call attention to such a remarkable instance of disinterested labor, the result of which can only be good to him who gave, and those who received."

Mr. Joseph A. Allen, another Trustee, well known in the community for his valuable services at Westborough, supervised the institution from Aug. 9 to Sept. 12.

Miss Proctor, who had been connected with the institution for many years, and was Superintendent's Assistant during all Mr. Lothrop's term of office, sent in her resignation Aug. 5, but, at the request of the Trustees, consented to postpone the time of her departure until after a permanent Superintendent was duly installed in the office. She was Acting Superintendent from Sept. 12 to Oct. 1. Her faithful service, under a variety of circumstances, entitles her to our gratitude.

Dr. Francena E. Porter had been the acceptable Physician for three years. She resided in Worcester. The difficulty of responding to sudden calls at so great a distance resulted in her resignation, July 1. Dr. Morse of Clinton has consented to fill the place, temporarily, with the understanding, that, when a woman physician is found residing near who proves acceptable to the Trustees, she may be employed.

The library contains about fourteen hundred volumes. Yearly additions are made from the income of the one thousand dollars given some years since by Henry B. Rogers, Esq.

We would refer to what was said in last year's Report under the head of "Correctional Measures," and add that we hope to be able to erect a building where such girls as we now send to Bridgewater can be kept. Then we may secure a classification that is much needed.

Formerly the Superintendent furnished his own house, and provided for his family. It was thought desirable to change this, which was partly done three years ago. We shall be obliged to furnish the house for the incoming Superintendent.

We have expended money on defective drains, but only what the present necessity demanded.

This year we have received the one thousand dollars bequeathed by the Hon. Francis B. Fay under the following clause of his will: "I give and bequeath to the Trustees of the State Industrial School for Girls at Lancaster, and their

successors in office, one thousand dollars, to be by them put at interest, and the interest annually divided between the best girl in each house in said institution for that year. The term 'best' is to be, first, deportment or conduct, language, temper, etc., and to be qualified by industry and progress or improvement in labor, studies, etc.; each selection to be made by the Matron of the house, Superintendent, and Trustees. If, at any time, doubt shall arise as to which is the best girl in the house, the Trustees may subdivide the money at their discretion."

We have lost from our Board, the past year, Mrs. Mary S. Lamson. She served first for one year upon the Advisory Board. Since 1873, when that Board was abolished, and its members became Trustees, she has continued to give time and thought to all the department of the institution, and especially to the three schools. She resigned in August, just prior to her departure for Europe.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ANNE R. FAULKNER,  
ANNE B. RICHARDSON,  
RICHARD H. STEARNS,  
ROBERT O. FULLER,  
LEWIS H. BRADFORD,  
HENRY C. GREELEY,  
JOSEPH A. ALLEN,  
FRANK B. FAY,  
A. L. COOLIDGE,  
AUGUSTA M. TYLER,

*Trustees.*

Oct. 1, 1878.

Dr.	STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL in account with FRANK B. FAY, Treasurer.					Cr.
1877-8.	To amount paid — For salaries, labor, etc. . . . . fuel and lights . . . . . clothing . . . . . flour and meal . . . . . repairs . . . . . furniture, bedding, etc. . . . . provisions and groceries . . . . . grain for stock . . . . . transportation and trav'g expenses, Trustees' expenses . . . . . medical supplies, etc. . . . . miscellaneous expenses . . . . . Paid State Treasurer . . . . . Balance to credit . . . . .					\$1,636 01 653 32 24,188 76
						\$26,478 09
						</

ACTING SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

---

*To the Trustees of the State Industrial School.*

OWING to the sickness and resignation of Loring Lothrop, late Superintendent, the undersigned was authorized to occupy the position until your Board should select a permanent Superintendent; and, at your request, I have prepared this Report.

In writing it, I shall venture to remember, that, although acting Superintendent, I was also a Trustee, and shall therefore write more freely to my associates than I should have done under other circumstances, expressing my individual opinions, for which the Board are not responsible.

I had a similar experience in 1866, when our then Superintendent, Mr. Ames, went to Europe; and many of the impressions then made upon me have been confirmed by this recent service.

It would seem a fortunate circumstance if every Trustee could be in charge for a few months, giving them a better facility for appreciating the difficulties and the opportunities of the employees, and the special needs of the institution.

The year has been a peculiar one for our school in its administration. Mr. Lothrop served till Feb. 14, when his illness compelled him to leave. His assistant, Miss Proctor, had charge till March 16, when the undersigned volunteered, and continued till Aug. 9. Another Trustee, Joseph A. Allen, then occupied the place till Sept. 12, bringing to it an extensive experience in kindred work; Miss Proctor again having charge till the present date, when the new Superintendent commences his service.

The year has been peculiar, also, in the unusual number of changes and absences of employees, and in the continued presence of mechanics upon the grounds.

All such variations from the usual routine of such an



institution are not favorable to the best success ; but no unusual disorder has prevailed.

As I anticipated only a temporary service, with no view to permanency, I did not feel at liberty to recommend radical changes, lest they might interfere with the plans of the incoming Superintendent. I sought rather to remove accumulated obstacles, to “oil the machinery,” if I may so express it ; and, in these efforts, your Board were ready to co-operate.

Changes in policy or practice are experimental ; and their progress will be viewed by different persons according to the posture of spirit of those who are cognizant of them. They are subject to the test of experience, and will be abandoned, modified, or sustained, as time shall show whether they are expedient or just.

“Worry kills more than work,” is an old maxim ; and little annoyances in life are a greater drain upon the magnetism than the heavier crosses. Such annoyances I tried to remove by making thorough repairs of the houses, adding minor conveniences, which help to make our own homes happy and harmonious, and so the homes in an institution. The girls have irritations enough to contend with in their own natures, inherited tendencies, and sad experiences. The Matrons have a severe and exhausting trial in the management of such girls under the most favorable circumstances ; and it seems both just and expedient to remove as many exterior irritations as possible.

#### ADMISSIONS.

The committals to the institution were, —

From October, 1877, to April 1, 1878 . . .	15
From April, 1878, to October 1, 1878 . . .	17
	—
	32

The average age of those committed was nearly 15 ; while in the earlier years it averaged from 12 to 13, — an important difference, with a view to success in reformation.

That there are a hundred girls in the State, between 10 and 14 years of age, who ought to be sent to our institution for their own good and that of the community, is evident,



But delay will doubtless take place, in most instances, until the girls have fallen, thus making far more difficult the process of reform.

### INDENTURES.

There were indentured and placed at service on probation, —

From October 1, 1877, to April 1, 1878 . . .	17
From April 1, 1878, to October 1, 1878 . . .	46
	<hr/>
	63

Of these, —

42	were	indentured	for	the	first	time.
12	“	“	“	second	time.	
6	“	“	“	third	time.	
2	“	“	“	fourth	time.	
1	was	“	“	fifth	time.	

The 21 girls who had been indentured more than once had remained out, under previous indentures, an average of 10 months each.

The ages of these indentured girls were, —

13 years	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
14 “	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
15 “	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
16 “	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
17 “	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14
18 “	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14
19 “	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
20 “	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6

Average,  $17\frac{1}{2}$  years.

Those indentured for the first time had been in the institution an average of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years. The others averaged  $4\frac{1}{2}$  years. In two or three cases, 9 and 10 years had elapsed since their committal, repeated indentures having been unsuccessful.

Of the 17 indentured the first six months of the past year, 3 returned, 1 was discharged, 1 indenture expired, 1 married, and 1 escaped from indenture.

Of the 46 indentured during the last six months, 5 have returned, 1 was discharged, 1 married, and 1 escaped.

## PRESENT INMATES.

The whole number now in the institution is 75.

Oct. 1, 1875, there were	.	.	.	.	.	.	105
" 1876, there were	.	.	.	.	.	.	127
" 1877, there were	.	.	.	.	.	.	104
" 1878, there were	.	.	.	.	.	.	75

Of the present number, —

1 has been connected with the institution (including two indentures)	.	.	.	.	.	.	12 years
1 has been connected with the institution (one indenture)	.	.	.	.	.	.	10 "
1 has been connected with the institution (two indentures)	.	.	.	.	.	.	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
1 has been connected with the institution (one indenture)	.	.	.	.	.	.	6 "
1 has been connected with the institution (one indenture)	.	.	.	.	.	.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
2 have been connected with the institution (one indenture)	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
5 have been connected with the institution (no indenture)	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
8 have been connected with the institution (2 of these, one indenture)	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 "
13 have been connected with the institution (no indenture)	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
12 have been connected with the institution (5 of these, one indenture)	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 "
30 have been admitted within the year.							

The average age of the present inmates is 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  years. For number of each age, see addenda to this Report.

## SCHOOLS.

The number in the several schools at various dates was as follows: —

	Dec., 1877.	March, 1878.	June, 1878.	Sept., 1878.
Senior . .	19	20	16	11
Middle . .	23	26	19	13
Junior . .	23	20	22	21
	65	66	57	45

The more advanced scholars were not sent to school, but were occupied in various employments.

Very little disorder occurred in the schools; and I gave

little attention to them, except to provide for the usual promotions. Mr. Allen, with large experience as a teacher, has proposed various changes in school-work, which are under consideration by your Board.

Various other statistics will appear in the usual addenda to this Report.

### DEATHS.

In view of the impaired constitutions of the girls, the general health has been good. In fact, in most cases the girls rapidly improve under our diet and regimen.

There have been two deaths on the grounds during the year. Elizabeth Joslin died of consumption May 21, aged nearly 17. Her Matron, Miss Wilder, says, "We love to recall her conscientious efforts to do right, which became more and more evident." She was buried in our cemetery.

Mary Ellen Scanlan died, May 27, of fever, aged 15. In the school she had been first on the Roll of Honor for three months before her sickness. Her body was delivered to her friends.

In each case suitable funeral ceremonies were conducted in our chapel.

Mary Ann Fitzgerald proved to have consumption, was removed to the Consumptives' Home, and died Aug. 18, aged 13 years 8 months.

### ESCAPES.

March 26 four girls escaped from the institution. One returned voluntarily, one was arrested, and two are still at large. Two unsuccessful attempts at escape have been made.

### DESIGN OF THE INSTITUTION.

In the introductory chapter to our by-laws I find these sentences: "The institution is not to be considered a place of punishment, or its subjects as criminals." "The inmates are to be considered hopeful subjects for appropriate culture, to be watched over with care and kindness, . . . and with the confidence which youth should ever inspire." "The restraints and discipline are those of the Christian family; and the 'law of kindness' should be written upon the heart

of every officer of the institution. The chief end to be attained is the proper development of the faculties and moral affections of the inmates, . . . and to aid them in securing the power of self-government."

Bearing these sentiments in mind, I tried to exhibit their spirit. To aid in securing self-government, one of the first things to be sought is self-respect and self-confidence. Girls, with such experiences, are apt to lose confidence in themselves. "There is no use in my trying to be good," is a common expression.

As I said in this connection twelve years ago, after my former service here, I say now, —

"I firmly believe in a preponderance of good in every human being, hidden, covered deep, it is true, with earthly sediment: but it cheers me to believe that the good is there; and it helps to develop and uncover it when we show the man or the child that we *believe* it is there. We shall sometimes be deceived, our confidence be abused. Still we should trust. We do it outside these grounds, — why not here? The weather deceives us, the seasons disappoint us, and our crops fail; and yet we do not distrust the earth, but have faith the next season will meet our hopes. The same God created the man and the child's nature who made the earth and controls the seasons. I would not only trust these girls, but I would make them feel that I trusted them. Suspicion operates as a poison, and leads to concealment, equivocation, and evasion."

And I have felt, during the last few months, if I could instil the idea of the good that is in them into the minds of these girls, it would encourage them to try to make it appear. The picture they present is often not an attractive one, it is true; and, in some instances, I felt that the struggle for success was too great for our school. The influence of one might be so deleterious to many as to make continued effort here inexpedient. Girls of a certain character, who have been long in the school and give no evidence of reform, are a constant source of disturbance. It seemed to me that we ought to look at the "greatest good of the greatest number," even at the risk of injury to the one sent out. For this reason, by your consent, three girls were transferred to Bridge-water and Tewksbury, to associate with others less suscepti-

ble to injury by their example; two others were discharged to their friends; and three others were indentured as an experiment, as it sometimes happens that girls who are disorderly here will prove obedient and faithful under outside influences.

#### PERSONAL RELATIONS.

I am a believer in the doctrine of round corners and curved lines in the management of children. "Will you" is usually better than "You must," and, to my mind, no lessening of the dignity of the parent. The latter expression is a threat, and wakens the latent Adam; the former is an invitation, and gives an opportunity for the exhibition of a spirit of both kindness and politeness.

I would not *appear to see* many of the slighter deviations from the rules laid down for children, which are often the result of an excess of magnetism, which must be expended somewhere, while the intention may be innocent, and the action only playful. "It whistled itself," explains many of the causes of irregularities.

In my association with the girls, I frequently adopted a playful, companionable manner, as I did with my own children, and in no instance did I discover any desire to take advantage of it. Rank was always recognized when there was occasion for it.

In such an institution I would grant as much liberty to the inmates as is consistent with safety, with a view to better success after they leave. A child released from rigid restraints of an institution is more likely to indulge in excesses outside, than if, while within, she is under a control less arbitrary, and more flexible, and more self-imposed.

In one of Mr. Lothrop's reports, he says, "Restraint is essential, and punishment may be necessary; but, unless other means of influence are *dominant*, these will be found of little use. And there should be granted a considerable amount of liberty under such oversight . . . as may bear the stamp of parental love."

It will be said that the girls do not appreciate our kindness,—that they are ungrateful. That does not lessen our duty to them, in the humblest of whom we may find some spark of divinity which may be kindled into flame. Does



God's love for us seem any less true and pure that we do not appreciate it? If there be divinity in our humanity, it ought to be awakened by the exhibition of a deep, human love; and, through that, we can better appreciate the Father, and better feel for and live for his children.

I endeavored to be so much a brother to the girls as to win their love, and so much a father as would secure their confidence and respect. Walter Scott has said, "Nothing can so soon attract the unfortunate as sympathy with their sorrows." Another has said, "True neighborhood begins with the exchange of kindly offices, and with the establishment of mutual dependence and helpfulness."

I invited private conferences with the girls at the office; and, nearly every day, several girls accepted the opportunity. By these interviews I gained a knowledge of their real character, their temptations, and their past experiences; and a confiding relation was established, which, I feel, was healthful. In the endeavor to confer happiness, I gained much; and, if I was not made a better man, I was surely made a happier one.

#### DIFFICULTIES IN INDENTURING.

In placing girls out upon indenture, we have often to contend, not only with their weaknesses and faults, but with the want of a proper feeling in those who take them. Many come to us for a girl because they want cheap help. They are not willing to labor with her, bear with her, as with their own child, and let duty, as well as interest, come into the contract. Girls are too often reminded by their employers that they "came from Lancaster," and are *therefore* undesirable.

I have always felt that we ought to give more time to seeking places for the girls, rather than wait for applications.

The Visiting Agent, Mr. Tufts, in one of his reports, says, "Many good people, with whom children are placed, fail to see beyond the outward manifestation of the children, and do not perceive the spirit that is within them, and therefore do not adapt themselves to the child, or allow the lawful exercise of his or her inclinations and desires."



## FARM AND FIELD WORK, ETC.

The Report of the Farmer will give you a detailed account of his department, including the work done by the girls. From six to fifteen girls have been employed under the supervision of Mr. Holden, during the spring and summer, in various field-work, resulting in improving their health, and increasing the success of the farm-labor. With the limited number of men employed, and the deficiency of fertilizers, of which land like ours needs a bountiful supply, we have reason to be content. Mr. Whitney, his assistants, and Mr. Holden, are willing workers; and their characters are unexceptionable, which is an essential qualification in an institution like ours.

The chair-work was temporarily suspended during the summer, as it did not prove profitable.

The subject of utilizing the labor of the girls, by furnishing increased facilities, is under consideration; but plans are not matured.

## REPAIRS.

A brief record of the various repairs and alterations during the year may be useful as a reference; viz., painting the Superintendent's and Farmer's houses, the barn, shop, and fence, the walls of the dining-rooms, kitchens, and wash-rooms of houses 1, 2, and 4, and some of the halls; introduction of water conveniences in No. 4; reformation of the drainage, and utilizing it; improvement of the ventilation of many of the rooms; improvements at the barn and surroundings; introduction of a water-ram for irrigating the land; many minor conveniences provided for the houses; enlarging the hot-beds, and various other work, — all of which caused a considerable expenditure, but were all in the interest of wise economy, and were demanded by a proper regard for the comfort of the inmates, and the credit of the State.

## VACCINATION AND DENTISTRY.

Every girl in the institution was vaccinated by Dr. Porter in May and June; and needed dentistry has been provided to preserve the teeth of the girls.

## TRUE ECONOMY.

One of the earliest Trustees' Reports, in answer to some criticisms upon the expenses of the school, says, "Neither production of material value by its inmates, nor success in a struggle to keep down expenses, ought to be the ambition of those who conduct the charitable and reformatory institutions of a great commonwealth. To save character, to redeem human beings from sin and shame, has been our grave duty and responsible trust."

That work is reformatory, all will admit; but I would not seek to get the most work out of the fewest girls. What is often called economy proves extravagance in the last analysis. It is not for a single year we are working, but for the lifetime of the girls. It is not how much we can save while they are here, but what we can do to make their whole lives profitable. They are to become the mothers of future citizens; and upon the effect of our efforts will depend their character and that of their children, and hence the ultimate profit or loss to the State.

As has been said, "There is not one of these but sows a harvest mankind must reap;" and again, "It is a sublime work to save a woman, when in her bosom generations are embodied, and in her hands, if perverted, the fate of innumerable men is held."

The most profitable employment, then, is that which will be most useful to our girls in future years. The weekly cost of caring for them may seem large; but we ought not to be influenced by criticism, by candidates, or the public, to do that which, looking to the lifetime of the girls, is not for the best.

Kitchen and other house work every girl ought to be acquainted with, and, at best, they get but a limited knowledge here. I would sooner keep two girls employed in doing what, by the hardest work, could be done by one, than not to give every girl a partial knowledge of these duties. I would strive to make them better cooks, better housekeepers, and better seamstresses.

The cultivation of flowers and the privilege to indulge in fancy-work elevate the spirits and raise the tone. I would not strive to have every hour employed in "profitable"

labor. "All work and no play may make Jennie a dull girl."

### HEREDITARY TAIN.

Amid the trials and annoyances of a work like this, we need to be cautious, lest we feel, if we do not exhibit, an impatience not unlike in kind, though different in degree, from that we condemn in the girls. We may have a healthful spiritual and mental diet and regimen, which the child has never experienced. If it were possible to make a comparative estimate of the advantages and opportunities of both parties, we might be subject to equal criticism.

If the hereditary taint from which our girls suffer were physical only, we should never tire in our efforts to relieve the sufferer. We should try a hundred remedies and palliatives with patience, remembering that the child had impure blood and a frail constitution, too weak to resist the disease. In this case our pity would be excited. In the case of the mental disease, too often, our indignation is apparent, forgetting that the child's inability to resist is as great in one case as the other.

In conclusion, I venture to quote, for our encouragement, what a distinguished Massachusetts divine has said:—

"If you desire to love men, go among them; join them at their toils, engage in their sports, and become familiar with them. Then shall you see how good, as well as evil, they are,—how heroic and thoughtful and noble humanity is; and you shall love it in spite of yourself, if you had not wished to love it. For the more one mingles with men, the more he sees of their capacities; the more he grows to know them; the more is he amazed at the fineness and sweetness there are in them. Nothing has been slandered so much as human nature, . . . whereas it is the finest, sweetest, divinest creation of God. Human nature base? Yes: accidentally so,—fitfully so. . . . Why do men call so fine an instrument base, when it is only loosened in its strings, and weakened in its frame? Cannot the frame be rebraced? cannot the strings be strung anew? And when this has been done, and, perfect in all its parts, the hand of the Maker and Master sweeps it again, and the latent harmonies roll forth, shall it be base then?

“ Well, it is only as you live in close connection with men, that you can ever know how splendid they are in their possibilities. The Christ had to take the human nature in order to know it. His body helped him to know the men he came to serve. Its weaknesses and its strength made him conversant with human wants. He grew to love men because they were brethren. And so, to-day, the saviours of men are the lovers of men. . . . Men are lifted out of their debasement, out of their sorrows, . . . by taking them, as you take children, in your arms. You must carry a sinner as God carries him — on your heart — if you are to save him.”

In the same spirit a favorite poet says, —

“ Great hearts have largest room to bless the small ;  
Strong natures give the weaker home and rest:  
So Christ took little children to his breast;  
And, with a reverence more profound, we fall  
In the majestic presence that can give  
Truth’s simplest message, ‘ ’Tis by love ye live.’ ”

All of which is respectfully submitted.

FRANK B. FAY.

Oct. 1, 1878.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

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*To the Trustees of the State Industrial School for Girls.*

IN making his report for the quarter ending Oct. 1, 1878, the undersigned would state that he has visited the institution twenty-one times; has examined and prescribed for thirty-six different patients, making ninety-five prescriptions in all; and has vaccinated six.

The principal sickness has been in house No. 5. On making his first visit, he found one girl had been ill for some weeks with disease of left lung, and was then quite feeble. She improved somewhat for a few weeks; but seems now to have come to "a stand-still," and it is doubtful if she recovers.

She has solidification of that lung,—probably tubercular; and there is now evidence of a cavity, although she has never raised any thing of a purulent nature, so far as can be ascertained.

All the other cases of sickness have been of a transient character; and, on the last visitation, only the girl before named was found needing medical advice.

Very respectfully,

GEO. M. MORSE, M.D.

OCT. 1, 1878.

## FARMER'S REPORT.

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*To the Trustees of the State Industrial School for Girls.*

THE seasons in their round have brought us to the time of harvest; and I will therefore report to you the productions of the farm for the year 1878.

60 tons of hay	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$840 00
5 " oat-straw	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	70 00
1½ " rye-straw	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19 50
10 " corn-fodder	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	80 00
250 bushels mangolds	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	62 50
25 " ruta-bagas	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5 00
200 " turnips	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30 00
50 " parsnips	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30 00
275 " corn	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	192 50
5 " pop-corn	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12 00
75 " oats	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30 00
20 " beans	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35 00
70 " onions	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	49 00
25 " beets	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12 50
300 " cider-apples	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30 00
200 " potatoes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	130 00
6 " wheat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6 00
20 " cracked corn	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11 50
20 " rye	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15 00
700 cabbages	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50 00
Squash and pumpkins	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50 00
150 barrels of apples	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	150 00
Strawberries and lettuce	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	152 91
Summer vegetables	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	150 00
Vinegar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17 00
20 cords manure	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	120 00

The early part of the season was very unfavorable for some of the crops; the frosts cutting down the potatoes, and injuring them seriously. Strawberries suffered extremely from the effects of the frost, not more than half a crop being realized.



Some improvements have been made this season in bringing under cultivation some rough boggy land, which will well repay the labor bestowed upon it.

The dairy is in good condition. Some of the old cows have been disposed of; and heifers of our own raising have taken their places, and promise well for the future. The introduction of the Ayrshire blood into the herd is working well for the improvement of the stock.

Considerable time has been expended in resetting and putting the fences in good condition the past season.

The expenses of the farm are somewhat less than last year; and, notwithstanding the low price of farm-produce, quite a balance is shown in favor of the farm.

In the following table credit is given for labor performed by the girls:—

STATE FARM *in account with* F. WHITNEY, *Farmer.*

1878.	DR.	
Oct. 1.	Expenses of the farm for the year (including labor for institution)	\$2,244 68
	Difference in valuation of stock.	67 50
	Salary of Farmer	600 00
	Labor of girls	600 00
	Balance	1,635 48
		<hr/>
		\$5,147 66

1878.	CR.	
Oct. 1.	Value of produce on hand.	\$2,047 50
	Summer vegetables	150 00
	Sales during the year	488 90
	Produce exchanged for groceries for school	50 00
	Pork for institution	197 76
	Produce for school	450 00
	Keeping horses	400 00
	Milk for institution	791 25
	Labor for institution	475 00
	Difference in valuation of tools and wagons	97 25
		<hr/>
		\$5,147 66

Respectfully submitted.

FREDERICK WHITNEY.

## STATISTICS.

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Number present in the institution, Oct. 1, 1877 . . .	104
received upon return from indenture . . .	13
received upon commitment . . .	32
Whole number in the institution during the year . . .	149
Number present in the institution, Oct. 1, 1878 . . .	75
indentured this year, and still under indenture . . .	45
placed at service, on probation, this year . . .	4
indentured, and returned . . .	8
indentured, and has become 21 years of age while under indenture . . .	1
indentured, and escaped from indenture . . .	1
indentured, and discharged as unsuitable, and de- livered to friends . . .	1
indentured, and discharged as nearly 21 years of age, . . .	1
indentured, and married . . .	2
placed at service, and returned . . .	1
discharged, on account of ill health, delivered to friends . . .	1
discharged, unsuitable, delivered to father . . .	1
discharged at 21 years of age, and delivered to friends . . .	3
delivered to Board of State Charities . . .	4
arrested for theft, and sent to jail . . .	1
escaped from institution . . .	2
sent to hospital . . .	2
deceased . . .	2
Number under indenture, Oct. 1, 1877 . . .	70
still under indenture (of whom 6 returned to the institution, and are again indentured) . . .	46
returned, and placed at service . . .	1
returned, and delivered to Board of State Charities . . .	1
returned, and discharged at 21 years of age . . .	1
returned, and sent to hospital . . .	1
returned, and now in the institution . . .	3
escaped from indenture . . .	2
have completed their term of indenture . . .	15

Whole number received since the opening of the school . . . . .	1,016
Number present in the institution . . . . .	75
under indenture . . . . .	85
at service, on probation . . . . .	8
dismissed to parents or friends . . . . .	77
sent to hospitals . . . . .	20
discharged on account of ill health, and delivered to friends . . . . .	31
discharged as unsuitable, and delivered to friends . . . . .	38
discharged as unsuitable, and sent to temporary homes . . . . .	3
discharged as unsuitable, and delivered to town authorities . . . . .	13
discharged as unsuitable, and sent to State almshouses, or delivered to Board of State Charities . . . . .	32
escaped from the institution . . . . .	11
escaped from place . . . . .	23
under sentence for arson . . . . .	2
under sentence for theft . . . . .	1
deceased in institution . . . . .	16
delivered to friends at 18 or 21 years of age, or who have completed their term of indenture . . . . .	581
	—1,016
Number of separate families . . . . .	4
Present limit of accommodation . . . . .	100
Average attendance during the year . . . . .	98 $\frac{2}{3}$

Of the number now in the institution, there were born,—

In Massachusetts . . . . .	52
Maine . . . . .	1
New Hampshire . . . . .	2
Vermont . . . . .	1
Rhode Island . . . . .	1
New York . . . . .	3
Pennsylvania . . . . .	1
Maryland . . . . .	1
New Jersey . . . . .	1
Canada . . . . .	2
Nova Scotia . . . . .	1
Prince Edward's Island . . . . .	2
Ireland . . . . .	2
France . . . . .	1
England . . . . .	3
Birthplace unknown . . . . .	1

Of American parentage . . . . .	28
American (colored) . . . . .	6
French-Canadian . . . . .	2
Nova Scotian . . . . .	1
Irish . . . . .	24
English . . . . .	4
French . . . . .	4
German . . . . .	4
Portuguese . . . . .	1
Unknown . . . . .	1

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75

Of the number now in the institution, —

Both parents living . . . . .	28
One parent living . . . . .	36
Orphans . . . . .	10
Unknown . . . . .	1

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75

Lived at home . . . . .	49
from home . . . . .	26

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75

Before coming, attended school, —

For some time . . . . .	52
short time . . . . .	20
Not at all . . . . .	3

---

75

Attended some religious service, —

Frequently . . . . .	55
Seldom . . . . .	18
Not at all . . . . .	2

---

75

Of those now members of the school, there are, —

Of twelve years of age . . . . .	3
thirteen . . . . .	6
fourteen . . . . .	9
fifteen . . . . .	7
sixteen . . . . .	20
seventeen . . . . .	16
eighteen . . . . .	3
nineteen . . . . .	9
twenty . . . . .	2

---

75

Average age,  $16\frac{1}{2}$  years.

Of those committed this year, when committed there were, —

Of eleven years of age . . . . .	2	
twelve . . . . .	2	
thirteen . . . . .	4	
fourteen . . . . .	4	
fifteen . . . . .	12	
sixteen . . . . .	8	
	<hr/>	32
Average age, $14\frac{1}{2}$ years.		

Committed on charge, —

Of stubbornness and disobedience . . . . .	15	
larceny . . . . .	11	
lewd and lascivious conduct . . . . .	3	
obtaining goods by fraudulent order . . . . .	1	
unmanageable . . . . .	1	
vagrancy . . . . .	1	
	<hr/>	32

Received this year, —

From Suffolk County . . . . .	6	
Middlesex County . . . . .	6	
Worcester County . . . . .	2	
Berkshire County . . . . .	2	
Bristol County . . . . .	2	
Essex County . . . . .	5	
Hampden County . . . . .	3	
Hampshire County . . . . .	2	
Barnstable County . . . . .	2	
Franklin County . . . . .	1	
Plymouth County . . . . .	1	
	<hr/>	32

Of the whole number since the opening of the institution, we have received, —

From Suffolk County . . . . .	306	
Middlesex County . . . . .	182	
Essex County . . . . .	148	
Worcester County . . . . .	123	
Bristol County . . . . .	84	
Norfolk County . . . . .	56	
Hampden County . . . . .	31	
Berkshire County . . . . .	28	
Hampshire County . . . . .	19	
Plymouth County . . . . .	18	
Barnstable County . . . . .	13	
Franklin County . . . . .	8	
	<hr/>	1,016

## INVENTORY OF PROPERTY.

### REAL ESTATE.

Chapel . . . . .	\$3,500 00
House No. 1 . . . . .	8,500 00
No. 2 . . . . .	8,500 00
No. 3, ruins . . . . .	200 00
No. 4 . . . . .	8,500 00
No. 5 . . . . .	3,500 00
Superintendent's house . . . . .	3,000 00
Farmer's house . . . . .	1,000 00
Wood-house . . . . .	200 00
Ice-house . . . . .	150 00
Hen-house . . . . .	125 00
Three old barns . . . . .	600 00
One new barn . . . . .	4,000 00
Tool-house . . . . .	550 00
Ten acres woodland . . . . .	250 00
One hundred and seventy-five acres farm-land . . . . .	6,000 00
House for water-works . . . . .	200 00
Amount of real estate . . . . .	<u>\$48,775 00</u>

### PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Furniture and medicine in Superintendent's office . . . . .	\$375 00
In Superintendent's house . . . . .	300 00
In chapel, including library . . . . .	700 00
In store-room, including kerosene-tank . . . . .	485 43
Fuel . . . . .	1,297 81
Valuation of stock on farm . . . . .	1,550 00
Produce of farm on hand . . . . .	2,047 50
Valuation of farming-utensils and carriages . . . . .	1,953 50

In the inmates' department, —

Beds and bedding . . . . .	1,400 00
Other furniture . . . . .	1,500 00
Ready-made clothing . . . . .	1,050 00
Dry-goods . . . . .	60 00
Provisions and groceries . . . . .	139 00
Amount of personal property . . . . .	<u>12,858 24</u>
Total . . . . .	<u>\$61,633 24</u>



## LIST OF OFFICERS, WITH THEIR SALARIES.

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N. Porter Brown . . .	Superintendent	}	\$1,650 00
Mrs. N. Porter Brown . . .	Superintendent's Assistant		
_____ . . .	Matron Family No. 1 . . .		400 00
Sarah C. Alford . . .	" " No. 2 . . .		400 00
Margaret H. Brewster . . .	" " No. 4 . . .		400 00
Juliet B. Wilder . . .	" " No. 5 . . .		400 00
Arabella A. Somes . . .	Assistant Matron Family No. 1 .		350 00
_____ . . .	" " " No. 2 .		350 00
Arabella C. Darling . . .	" " " No. 4 .		350 00
Mary A. Lincoln . . .	" " " No. 5 .		350 00
Martha F. Boyd . . .	Housekeeper Family No. 1 .		275 00
Josephine E. Walter . . .	" " No. 2 .		275 00
Jessamine G. Brewster . . .	" " No. 4 .		275 00
Emily B. Wilder . . .	" " No. 5 .		275 00
Geo. M. Morse, M.D. . . .	Physician, without support .		200 00
Frederick Whitney . . .	Farmer, " " .		600 00
Frank B. Fay . . .	Treasurer, " " .		200 00
Henry C. Greeley . . .	Steward, " " .		100 00



APR 25 '39 W.P.A.



